MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 JULY 1982

Lebanon

Military Situation -- The IDF attacked Syrian and "terrorist" targets along the cease-fire line in the Al-Biqa' region and subsequently launched air attacks against PLO targets in Beirut, according to announcements by the IDF spokesman reported by IDF radio during the afternoon of 22 July. Noting that the Israeli attacks were in response to repeated cease-fire violations by "terrorist" squads operating from within the Syrian lines, the spokesman said the IDF stopped shooting in the eastern sector during the evening. Two IDF soldiers were killed and two more were injured in the battles with the Syrians, which led to no change in positions, Jerusalem radio reported. A Syrian military spokesman claimed that Israeli losses included 24 tanks destroyed but admitted that the Syrians lost 16 tanks, 2 dead and 14 wounded, according to Damascus radio. Israeli warplanes raided Syrian targets in Barr Ilyas, southeast of Shtawrah, and Ba'labakk, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

In Beirut the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces military spokesman said 62 people were killed or wounded in three Israeli air raids on the Western sector, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported. A subsequent radio report raised the estimated casualty toll to 182 people and claimed two IDF tanks were destroyed in artillery exchanges in and around Beirut. The capital was calm early on 23 July despite limited exchanges of fire in the southern suburbs during the night, according to the Voice of Lebanon.

Israeli Position -- The IDF operation was a warning to the Syrians and the "terrorists" to cease activities against the IDF and reinstate the cease-fire, Israeli Government sources cited by IDF radio announced. The operation was not intended to terminate the political process, the sources stressed, but Israel has no intention of conducting political negotiations while military attrition is taking place. Noting that the IDF did not use all its power in the fighting, government sources also emphasized that if the "terrorists" continue to violate the cease-fire, the IDF will react with all of its power, according to Jerusalem radio. Syria is responsible for any attack against Israeli soldiers launched from territory it controls, Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir said in a radio interview. Earlier, Prime Minister Menahem Begin conveyed a firm warning to the Syrians through the United States, according to MA'ARIV.

In a 21 July dinner speech at the Knesset, Begin announced that after the conclusion of the fighting in Lebanon, he will invite Jordanian King Husayn for peace talks in Jerusalem or Switzerland, YEDI'OT AHARONOT reported. While a diplomatic source claimed that Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir recently met with King Husayn in Switzerland, an Israeli Government source merely revealed that Shamir held secret talks with "a leading figure" from a country that has no diplomatic relations with Israel, AFP reported.

PLO Position -- Israel will pay a high price for expanding the scope of the war, a Voice of Palestine commentary warned in the wake of the new Israeli air radis. Meanwhile, according to another report by the radio, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat welcomed Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposals on disengagement and for an international conference on Lebanon.

Before the renewed fighting in Beirut, a WAFA statement carried by the Voice of Palestine announced that the PLO is ready to accept a new UN Security Council resolution that emphasizes "the legitimate national rights" of the Palestinians to self-determination while also "affirming the principles epitomized in the UN resolutions." WAFA restated the PLO's readiness to adhere to UN resolutions, including UN General Assembly Resolutions 181, 194 and 236. "If we are in fact proceeding toward a new phase...you will find the PLO ready to study this phase if it will help the Palestinians accede to their rights," WAFA concluded.

Meanwhile, sources close to the Palestinians revealed that the PLO is confident that a peaceful settlement will be reached, basing their assessment on the outcome of the U.S.-Arab "agreement" reached in Washington on the PLO's withdrawal from Beirut, Beirut radio reported.

Egyptian Stance, Soviet Message -- An Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman denounced Israel's new "unjustified aggression" in Lebanon, Cairo radio reported. Egypt has decided to intensify its efforts to achieve an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, according to a 23 July AL-AHRAM report cited by MENA. AL-AHRAM also noted that the Soviet Union has sent an urgent message to Cairo outlining the Soviet stand on the Lebanese crisis.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces mounted a three-pronged attack across the Iraqi border in the Basra sector, destroying a total of 372 armored personnel carriers and tanks — 16 of which were T-72 models — and killing or wounding 2,100 enemy soldiers, an Iranian Armed Forces communique carried by Tehran radio reported. An IRNA report on the offensive claimed that the Iranians infiltrated 7 km inside Iraq and dispersed four enemy divisions before returning to their previous positions. Iraqi planes bombed Ahvaz on 21 July killing 9 civilians; in Ilam bombings killed or wounded 70 and the toll in Hamadan reached over 100, IRNA reported.

An Iraqi Armed Forces communique carried by Baghdad radio admitted that the Iranians launched an attack across the border near Basra and that fierce fighting took place. At first the Iranians penetrated 4 km inside Iraqi territory but the Iraqis launched counter-offensives on all fronts and the effort to contain the invading forces was a "splendid success," the communique said. All the Iranian forces in this attack were either driven back or eliminated, INA reported citing military sources. A military spokesman cited by Baghdad radio said 2,235 Iranians were killed and 9 tanks were destroyed in the abortive attack.

Meanwhile, a Tehran radio commentary denied that the Iranian attack on Iraq is destabilizing for Middle East security and reaffirmed that Iran's goals are only to "liberate" Iraq from Ba'thists and Jerusalem from the Zionists.

Iran

In a sermon delivered at Tehran University on the occasion of the 'Id al-Fitr, President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i commented on the war with Iraq and the Lebanon crisis, Tehran radio reported. He said support for Iraq by other Gulf states serves only the interests of the superpowers and he warned that any attempt to support Iraqi President Saddam Husayn by any Gulf state would be met with "decisive" reaction from the Iranian people. He stressed that if the United States chooses to use the Persian Gulf area as a base against Iran, the Iranian nation will respond in a "crushing manner."

Khamene'i regretted the lack of action taken by most Islamic governments over Lebanon and said only Iran has taken the proper steps by sending forces there and explaining its diplomatic position. He concluded that the PLO must resist the invasion and not leave Beirut.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 142 *23 July 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO Official Reported Dead in Paris 23 July [AFP] A 1
VOP Comment A 1
Anonymous Call: Traitor [Paris] A 1
Yasir 'Arafat Welcomes Brezhnev Mideast Proposals [VOP] A 1
Salah Khalaf: Recognition Question 'Taboo' [INA] A 2
WAFA Comments on PLO Calls for New UN Resolution [VOP] A 2
VOP: Begin Will Pay High Price for Invasion A 3
'Arafat Meets With Romanian, GDR Envoys [VOP] A 4
'Secret Palestinian Conference' Held in London A 4
[London AL-MAJALLAH 17-23 Jul]
Kuwaiti Labor Leader on ICATU Resolutions [AL-WATAN 20 Jul] A 7

ARABIAN PENINSULA

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister Returns From Washington C 1
Crown Prince 'Abdallah on Situation in Lebanon C 1

UAE

Shaykh Zayid Injured, Departs for Switzerland C 1
Ash-Shariqah Ruler Meets With Iranian Delegation [Tehran] C 2
Briefs: New Ambassadors C 2

PDRY

Palestinian Official Departs Aden 22 July C 2

EGYPT

Spokesman Denounces Israeli Air Raids on Lebanon D 1
Mubarak, Ministry Receive Messages From USSR D 1
U.S., Soviet Ideas on Lebanon Being Assessed [AL-AHRAM 23 Jul] D 1

IRAQ

Defense Ministry Calls Up Reservist Soldiers E 1
Commander Reports to President on Recent Battles E 1
Armed Forces Command Communique No 785 E 2
Commander Says Iranian Offensive 'Wiped Out' E 2
Spokesman: 2,235 Iranians Killed Near Basra E 3
Clandestine Radio on Husayn Assassination Attempt E 3
[Voice of Iraqi People]

LEBANON

Beirut Summarizes Israeli Raids, Clashes 22 July G 1
VOP: 182 Dead, Wounded in Beirut, Al-Biqa' Raids G 1
Joint Forces Conduct Operations; Habash Comments [Monte Carlo] G 1
'Sources': PLO Confident of Peaceful Withdrawal G 2
Sarkis Meets Ministers, Discusses Negotiations G 2
Al-Wazzan on Army Role, Palestinian Presence [AL-HAWADITH] G 2
Islamic Front Sends Message to Al-Wazzan G 3
Junblatt Praises Golan Druze Victory Over Israel G 3

SYRIA

Khaddam Returns From Washington Visit 21 July H 1
Philip Habib Arrives in Damascus 22 July [Monte Carlo] H 1
Damascus on Losses in Clash With Israel's H 2
Defense Minister Visits Armed Forces in Lebanon H 2

ISRAEL

Ben-Me'ir on Syrian Cease-Fire Violations I 1
Schiffer Reviews Cabinet Decision on IDF Attack I 2
Two Killed, Two Injured in 22 July Fighting I 2
5,000 'Terrorists' Said Active in Al-Biqa' Valley I 3
Peres: Necessary To Continue Negotiations I 3
Press Comments on Renewed Fighting in Lebanon I 3
Shamir Reportedly Met Jordan's Husayn in Europe [AFP] I 4
Spokesman Denies PLO Assassination Responsibility [AFP] I 4
Agreement Reached To Raise Money for War Effort I 4
IDF Adopts Measures Following Katyusha Incident [MA'ARIV 22 Jul] I 5
Broadcast Workers Wage Dispute Continues [DAVAR 22 Jul] I 5
Jerusalem, Cairo Exchange Congratulations Messages I 6
Sharon: Village Leagues Victims of Incitement [DAVAR 22 Jul] I 6
Tehiya Secretariat Votes To Join Coalition I 6

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SADCC Ends Gaborone Meeting, Issues Communique [AFP] P 1
OAU's Kodjo Arrives in Tripoli To Prepare Summit [Tripoli] P 2

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi R 1
ELF-PLF Leader Explains 'Eretrean Revolution' R 1
[Jidda AL-MADINAH 15 Jul]
'Abo Freedom Fighters' Claim Victories in Bale R 6
[Voice of Western Somali, Abo Liberation Fronts]

KENYA

Editor Censured for Detention Act Criticism R 6
Dismissed by Paper R 7
Briefs: Ministerial Changes R 7

SOMALIA

President Denounces Soviet Support for Ethiopia R 7
Urges Army To Continue Fighting R 8
Ethiopian Troops Reportedly Penetrate 6 Miles [AFP] R 8
Reporters Tour Battle Areas, Comment R 10
DFSS Communique Asks Arabs Not To Aid Siad Barre [AFP] R 10
DFSS Says Government Kills Own Wounded Soldiers R 11
[Radio Kulmis]
Radio Kulmis Claims 20-21 July Battle Successes R 11

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Habre, New CDR Head Comment on Acyl's Death [AFP] S 1
Hissein Habre Discusses National Reconciliation S 1
[Paris LE MONDE 16 Jul]

CONGO

Government To Participate in Tripoli Summit [AFP] S 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

South African Mirages Bomb Angolan Town U 1
ANGOP Reports Walters' Remarks on Departure U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Mozambicans To Be Repatriated From Transvaal U 2

PLO OFFICIAL REPORTED DEAD IN PARIS 23 JULY

NC230735 Paris AFP in English 0729 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, July 23 (AFP) -- Fadl ad-Dani, assistant director of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Bureau in Paris, died in his burning car here at 8:30 a.m. (0630 GMT) today, the PLO's Paris director Ibrahim as-Sus reported. It was not immediately known if Mr ad-Dani died in an accident or was assassinated, police said.

VOP Comment

NC230904 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0845 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The Zionist intelligence service committed a new crime against representatives of the PLO when it assassinated struggler Fadl ad-Dani, assistant director of the PLO office in Paris, by boobytrapping his car.

Brother Ibrahim as-Sus, director of the PLO [Paris] office, announced this morning that Zionist intelligence was responsible for assassinating struggler Fadl ad-Dani. This abominable crime comes a few days after the assassination of struggler Muhammad 'Isa al-Qaddumi, chairman of the Palestinian student union branch in Turkey, and strugglers Nazih Matar and Husayn Kamal in Italy.

Anonymous Call: Traitor

LD231052 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Excerpts] It was certainly an explosive thrown into the car by unknown persons that caused the explosion that killed the [Paris office] PLO deputy director this morning. An anonymous caller telephoned a newspaper to claim the attack. He claimed Fadl ad-Dani is a traitor and that he was executed to avenge the January 1980 murder in Paris of a Lebanese national who fought for the Palestinian cause. (Yusuf Mubarak).

YASIR 'ARAFAT WELCOMES BREZHNEV MIDEAST PROPOSALS

NC221932 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has welcomed the statements made by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Answering a question by (?UPI), Brother Abu 'Ammar said the PLO has studied with great care the statements made by President Brezhnev and that the PLO greatly appreciates the firm Soviet stands on the just struggle of the Palestinian people and expresses its satisfaction with President Brezhnev's proposals, particularly those related to the convocation of an international conference, which we consider the appropriate framework for resolving the Middle East crisis. We emphasize that we welcome his proposals pertaining to the disengagement. We send President Brezhnev our warmest greetings of comradeship for the sentiments he has expressed toward the steadfastness and courage of the Palestinian people. We fight from this position in defense of our people for life and in defense of the values of right, justice and peace.

SALAH KHALAF: RECOGNITION QUESTION 'TABOO'

JN2309Z8 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Jul (INA) -- Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf has stressed that talk about Palestinian recognition of Israel is part of the psychological warfare being carried out against the Palestinian Resistance by the Zionist enemy and the United States.

In a press interview published here today, Khalaf said the recognition question is one of the taboos which should not be approached. He added that only the fighters on the battlefield make decisions during the battle.

Salah Khalaf arrived in Abu Dhabi last Wednesday on several day visit to the UAE.

WAFA COMMENTS ON PLO CALLS FOR NEW UN RESOLUTION

NC221253 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0701 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Brothers, the political editor of the Palestinian News Agency WAFA says: During the past 4 weeks the media have insisted that the Palestinian withdrawal -- that is, capitulation under the Israeli terms -- has become imminent. The PLO and its media have been constantly issuing denials of these ridiculous reports. Nevertheless, stories have been spun around the PLO's exodus by ships, planes, buses and so on.

It has now become clear, however, that the Arab stance -- cast by the PLO in connection with the issue of Beirut and the Palestinian presence there -- has been entirely correct. The reason is that this stance is taken seriously in B'abda and Washington. This stance is based on the responsibility sensed by the PLO for the patriots and the Muslims. It is enough to say this stance will serve as a basis for the agreement, if or when this agreement is achieved.

In light of these given facts, it is imperative for the world's media -- while discussing the recent thrilling subjects in relation to the Palestinian-U.S. relations and the provisions of any agreement or solution in the Middle East -- to dedicate greater interest to the PLO's declared stances instead of focusing their interest on the demands made on the PLO.

The media will realize that, as far as these subjects are concerned, the PLO has taken principled but simultaneously flexible stances incorporating what the PLO believes to be reasonable stands compatible with its people's objectives. In this respect, one should bear in mind that UN Security Council Resolution 242 does not directly address itself to the PLO, the Palestinian people or the Palestinian cause. It only calls for settling the refugee problem -- and nothing else.

This tackles one perspective of the intricate problem. In this respect, it is worth our while to probe, for instance, the PLO's official and declared stances on a solution to the Middle East problem.

First, the PLO has officially approved Resolutions 508 and 509.

Second, during the recent session of the [Palestine] National Council, the PLO welcomed the initiative of Comrade Brezhnev.

Third, the PLO has expressed its readiness to adhere to the UN resolutions on a number of occasions. These resolutions include General Assembly Resolution 181, dated November 1947, which calls for the establishment of an Arab state in Palestine; General Assembly Resolution 194, dated December 1948, which calls for permitting the Palestinian refugees to return to their homes if they choose to do so; and General Assembly Resolution 236, dated January 1974, which recognizes the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to determine their own fate and to return to their homeland.

Fourth, the PLO has expressed its readiness to accept a new resolution issued by the Security Council emphasizing the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, while simultaneously affirming the principles epitomized in the UN resolutions.

These are not new stances; they are only the main points in the PLO's present stance on the matter of a settlement in this area. If something reasonable and just -- giving the Palestinian people a state and peace -- is offered, it will be studied carefully. So far nothing of this kind has been offered. If we are in fact proceeding toward a new phase -- and the possibility of movement exists -- then you will find the PLO ready to study this phase if it would help the Palestinians accede to their rights, including their right to an independent state, and as long as this phase is incorporated in a just solution.

VOP: BEGIN WILL PAY HIGH PRICE FOR INVASION

NC221728 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Unattributed "political commentary"]

[Text] With all brazenness and arrogance, Israel has declared its government has decided to direct a comprehensive air and land bombardment against the Palestinian and Syrian positions in Al-Biqa'. The announcement has been followed by a bestial air bombardment of a number of areas in national Beirut.

What is uglier than the bombing is the Israeli Government's justification of it. Official Israeli sources have said the bombing decision was made because Israel does not accept that its soldiers be killed during a cease-fire. For the Palestinians, Lebanese and Syrians to be killed, for the Lebanese territory to remain violated by the occupation and for the Palestinian camps to be threatened with annihilation are fully legitimate matters, as far as the Zionists are concerned.

By its new crime, the Zionist government wants to do whatever it likes without being confronted with a single bullet. If this depicts the peak of Zionist haughtiness and arrogance, it also depicts a very important fact: No matter what it does, Israel will not escape paying a high price for its invasion and for its continuation. The air raids and threats to expand the scope of the war will not save Israel from paying this price, because wherever they turn the Zionists will be dealt a hard blow. No matter where they extend the area of their occupation, the Zionists will find those who will fight both in front of and behind their lines most courageously, continuously and effectively.

Begin is trying to emerge from a muddle by entering into a worse muddle. He is trying to escape losses by paying bigger losses. Hasn't this been the case in the Galilee peace operation which began with solving the problem of shelling of the settlements?

Begin found himself facing the problem of high losses in the ranks of his army without saving the settlements. Begin is now threatening to expand the area of the war following the killing of a number of his aggressor soldiers in Lebanon. He might be aware that he will lose 10 or 100 times more than what he has lost if he expands the area and risks the start of new battles.

Begin has only one exit. The only solution for him is to end his criminal invasion of Lebanon and restrain his sick aspirations of imposing capitulation on the Arab region. To continue his invasion and his aspirations will only lead to more bloodshed and losses on his side. He will always be responsible for everything.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH ROMANIAN, GDR ENVOYS

NC221737 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1515 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today received the special envoy of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, who is the president's political adviser. He is accompanied by Gheorghe Ceausescu. The envoy handed 'Arafat a letter from President Ceausescu, and 'Arafat gave the envoy a letter in reply.

During the meeting, the Romanian envoy affirmed his country's support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO to realize their right to return, self-determination and the establishment of an independent state. The envoy also affirmed that Romania will continue to offer support and to (?struggle) for the attainment of a just solution to the Palestinian question, which would satisfy the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative -- the PLO.

The Romanian envoy has also recently met with the Lebanese president and prime minister.

'Arafat also met today with the ambassador of the GDR to Lebanon, with whom he discussed the latest developments in the region.

'SECRET PALESTINIAN CONFERENCE' HELD IN LONDON

PM200941 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 17-23 Jul 82 pp 14, 15

['Abd al-Karim abu an-Nasr report: "Most Serious Palestinian Decision; AL-MAJALLAH Reveals Details of Secret Palestinian Conference Held in London Which Adopted Important Resolutions, Most Important of Which Is To Move 'Battle' Into United States"]

[Excerpts] The first secret Palestinian conference of its kind for many years was held in London last weekend. The 3-day conference was attended by 23 prominent and politically, intellectually, financially and economically influential Palestinian figures who came from several Arab and Western countries to attend the meetings.

The meetings were shrouded in complete secrecy and absolutely no details about them were released; only a limited number of people knew about them. The aim of the meetings was to seek answers to the major questions: What is to be done now? Which direction will the Palestinians take in the coming stage? What should be done and concentrated upon in light of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the fact that the PLO and its leadership are under Israeli siege in west Beirut?

In fact, this "extraordinary Palestinian conference" and the discussions that took place there show that the PLO and its leadership stand at a crossroads of Palestinian national and political action, and that the decisions presently being made in Beirut and other capitals will have far-reaching effects on the future and the cause of the Palestinian people.

The Palestinians are fully aware of this and, accordingly, a senior Palestinian official I met recently told me: Each decision presently taken by the Palestinian Resistance will be the most serious and difficult decision since the Palestinian fedayeen left Jordan in 1970, even since the beginning of the Palestinian Revolution's activities in 1965.

Exodus Involves 50,000

In the light of the options now available to the Palestinians and their command in Lebanon, the Palestinian official's statement that "each decision presently taken by our command will be the most serious and difficult one" becomes even clearer. If the Resistance command agrees to leave Lebanon with the Palestinian fighters, what is meant in practice and in actual fact? Does it mean the departure of 5,000 or 7,000 persons, as is being said? In fact, no. The Palestinian exodus from Lebanon will involve at least 50,000 persons comprising fighters, military cadres and members of their families and relatives.

Will the Organization Scatter?

Most Arab countries are not enthusiastic about receiving the Palestinians leaving Lebanon either with or without their arms. In fact, some countries (like Syria, for example) have publicly refused to receive them. There have been several Arab and international contacts -- particularly American and French -- with several area countries, namely Egypt, Algeria, Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Tunisia, in order to get them to take the Palestinians. However, it is evident there are many problems and obstacles to receiving and accommodating thousands of Palestinians coming from Lebanon. Commenting on the Arab countries' refusal to receive the Palestinians, a Palestinian official remarked: "We shall remain in Beirut or move to the West Bank."

Will the PLO remain as it is after the Palestinian exodus from Lebanon even if it retains a political or information office in Beirut, or will the PLO be scattered and divided among several Arab countries and thus become even more under the influence of Arab regimes and their pressures and political lines?

What comes after Lebanon? What will the PLO do? Will it maintain the military option? From which Arab front will it exercise its military option when all the Arab fronts facing the Israeli borders are closed? Where will the PLO's forces train and will they train under PLO supervision or under the supervision of this or that government, which is more likely? Will the future military option for the Palestinians be a Palestinian option or one subject to the will of this or that state? Therefore, will the PLO completely abandon the military option and turn into a political movement only, as it is being advised to do by several international quarters, foremost of which is France? Abandoning the military option and clinging to the political option will no doubt lead to a decision recognizing Israel's existence. Who will make such a decision, and will all the Palestinians approve it or will some Arab countries exploit such a decision in order to create a "PLO" subject to them and their directives?

Details of the Secret Conference

Within this context a "secret Palestinian conference" lasting three days (9-11 July) was held in London last week and was attended by 23 prominent and influential Palestinian figures. AL-MAJALLAH has obtained from knowledgeable sources -- some of whom participated in the conference -- the most important details of what took place at the closed meetings and the resolutions adopted then.

The meeting was attended by seven leading Palestinian academicians and thinkers, most prominent of whom were Dr Walid al-Khalidi, Dr Hisham ash-Sharabi, Edward Sa'id (three men having wide contacts in the United States) and Musa Mazzawi.

The conference was also attended by 18 Palestinian figures prominent in the fields of finance, business and commerce, including 'Abd al-Majid Shuman, 'Abd al-Mushin Qattan, Nasib as-Sabbagh, 'Umar al-'Aqqad, Tawfiq Abu Khatir, Alex Buri and Munir al-Husari. The meetings were held at the headquarters of an important Arab institution in London, and the main objective was to discuss the various options available to the Palestinians, the possibilities of action and the fields of such action in the future.

Dropping the Military Option and Concentrating on the United States

The most important points and issues on which understanding was reached at these meetings following prolonged and frank discussions were as follows:

1. It has become very difficult for the Palestinians to gamble on the military option in the confrontation with Israel because of the prevailing Palestinian, Arab and international situation. In fact, some of those present said that as far as the Palestinians are concerned, "the military solution finally collapsed" after the invasion of Lebanon.

2. The future stage of Palestinian action should witness greater concentration on securing the Palestinian people's rights. In this regard, the conferees came to the basic conclusion that the United States holds most of the cards for a solution in the area; therefore, all efforts must be concentrated inside the United States in order to change the U.S. stand on the Palestine problem and make it more favorable toward the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination. In this regard the conferees heard a detailed explanation by Dr al-Khalidi and Edward Sa'id on how political decisions are made in the United States and ways and means to confront Zionist influence there.

$100 Million for the U.S. Battle

3. The most important resolution taken at the conference was the allocation of $100 million for the "Palestine battle" in the United States. Agreement was reached on convening a conference in a European capital at the end of next month to be attended by some 300 wealthy Palestinian figures during which $100 million will be collected. Well-informed sources told AL-MAJALLAH the idea was discussed with Yasir 'Arafat 2 weeks before the invasion of Lebanon and the Palestinian leader welcomed the idea. Understanding was reached during the London conference on details of the "Palestine battle" in the United States. The plan provides for large-scale contacts, particularly with a number of U.S. figures close to or within the Reagan administration who sympathize with the Arab situation in general, with a view to creating some sort of "lobby" in the United States supporting the Palestinians and their rights. AL-MAJALLAH has learned that among those to be contacted are Defense Secretary Weinberger and former presidential candidate John Connally. Walid al-Khalidi, Edward Sa'id and Hisham ash-Sharabi have been charged with implementing this plan immediately. An amount of money donated by those present was allocated for the purpose. The Palestinian campaign in the United States will cover several fields and will be the first "Palestinian campaign" of its kind there. A number of those present have also been charged with contacting certain Arab quarters for consultations on this plan.

4. All future possibilities of the Lebanon situation were also discussed at the conference. It was the view of the conferees that it is in the Palestinians' interest to have a democratic Lebanon with a free press because this would give the Palestinians wide scope to express their views. The prevalent view was that it is necessary to maintain a PLO information office in Beirut.

5. Discussions at the conference also dealt with the future possibilities open to the PLO after the Lebanese operations within the Palestinian or Arab context.

"The Palestine battle" in the United States will not be easy, but the decision adopted at the London conference to fight it is bound to effect the course of future Palestinian action.

KUWAITI LABOR LEADER ON ICATU RESOLUTIONS

PM221447 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 20 Jul 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Workers Federation Chairman Says the Damascus Conference Adopted Steps To Boycott the United States and Support Armed Struggle for Liberation of Territory"]

[Text] Muhammad al-'Usaymi, Kuwaiti Workers Federation Chairman, told AL-WATAN after his return from Damascus, where he attended the conference of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU], that the conferees discussed in detail the U.S attitude toward developments in the region. He said they issued a statement urging the supply of oil to the United States be stopped, Arab deposits be withdrawn from U.S banks and contracts of U.S. companies operating in the Arab world be terminated. They called on Arab governments to shoulder their historical responsibilities in the pan-Arab battle and directly placeall their military, human and material resources at at the service of the battle, and to open all the borders with Palestine to fedayeen and military action.

The conference recommended volunteer centers be set up to receive and train Arab volunteers so they can be equipped to participate in the battle. It urged the formation of national committees to include the various organizations, establishments and figures, to launch information campaigns and organize regular and permanent donations to support the fedayeen and enable them to maintain their armed struggle.

Al-'Usaymi said the Damascus conference appealed to all free men in the world to provide more aid and express more solidarity with the Arab people's just struggle against Zionist expansion by condemning and rejecting the aggression, requesting the withdrawal of the Zionist and American aggressors, urging an end to the siege of Beirut and providing all kinds of material aid for the steadfast Lebanese nationalist forces to preserve Lebanon's unity, sovereignty and democratic system.

He added: The Central Council assigned to the trade union organizations the responsibility of implementing a number of recommendations as direct measures. These are:

1. Staging mass demonstrations and marches to incite the Arab man in the street, condemn the Zionist-American invasion, express the people's wrath at the invasion, protest to U.S. embassies and UN offices and stage sit-ins there. This should be given prominence in the media. Furthermore, rallies should be organized in labor centers. The mass and professional organizations should also organize information seminars.

2. Every regional organization should issue an information bulletin and distribute it to the labor rank and file and the masses, casting light on the Zionist-imperialist onslaught and the fascist invasion aimed at liquidating the Palestinian Revolution. In addition, wall posters should show the barbaric nature of the aggression and its effects on children, women and elderly people.

3. Campaigns should be organized for the collection of material and blood donations for the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. The regional trade unionist organizations and professional unions in the Arab world should adhere to the recommendations and should immediately boycott U.S. air and naval means of transport, refuse to supply them with fuel and refuse to unload or handle them in Arab ports and airports. The ICATU General Secretariat will continue to hold contacts with international, regional and national organizations to get more support and backing against the aggression and to build up global pressure to insure withdrawal and an end to the Beirut siege.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON

LD221328 Riyadh SPA in English 1226 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 22 Jul (SPA) -- Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal flew here early today from Washington after holding talks with American leaders on the need for Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. He spent several days in the American capital as part of an Arab League team which also comprised Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

The team was one of similar delegations formed by a special committee and entrusted with the task of approaching the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on helping bring an end to the Israeli invasion. The committee was set up by an Arab foreign ministers conference held in Tunis late last month to deal with the Lebanese crisis resulting from the Israeli military operation.

The Washington team met with, among others, President Ronald Reagan and the new Secretary of State George Shultz. Prince Sa'ud had described the talks as fruitful, frank and friendly but called on the U.S. to hold direct talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to speed up a solution for the Lebanese crisis. Certain "new ideas" were reported to have been presented at the talks. The Reagan administration said it would negotiate with the PLO only if it extended clear recognition to Israel.

For his part, Mr Khaddam had also left Washington on his way home, making a stopover in London where he conferred with British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd on latest development in Lebanon.

CROWN PRINCE 'ABDALLAH ON SITUATION IN LEBANON

LD221314 Riyadh SPA in English 1218 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, July 22 (SPA) -- The Middle East will not enjoy peace or stability, "unless foes before friends" recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, declared Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the deputy premier and commander of the National Guard.

Addressing the nation last night on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr which marks the end of the fasting month of Ramadan, the crown prince said the Palestinians' rights included the establishment of an independent state "on their usurped territory." He added that Saudi Arabia had given absolutely priority to the Palestinian cause from the very beginning. "Only Arab and Islamic solidarity can reduce the enemy into its actual size" he affirmed.

UAE

SHAYH ZAYID INJURED, DEPARTS FOR SWITZERLAND

GF221606 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 21 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] WAM reports that UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan was slightly injured last Monday in a car accident.

WAM said Shaykh Zayid left Abu Dhabi today on a private visit to Switzerland lasting several days after receiving senior state officials who came to enquire about his health. WAM did not give further details on the accident. Well-informed sources indicate the president fractured his arm while driving his car.

ASH-SHARIQAH RULER MEETS WITH IRANIAN DELEGATION

LD220254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] The delegation dispatched by Ayatollah Montazeri to the Persian Gulf region on the occasion of Quds Day met with Shaykh Sultan al-Qasimi, the ruler of Ash-Shariqah, last night. The delegation, headed by Hojjat ol-Eslam Ghayuri, the imam's representative to the Red Crescent Society of Iran, held discussions and exchanged views with the ruler of Ash-Shariqah on the subject of International Quds Day, regional issues and on the war imposed by the Iraqi Ba'thist-Zionist regime. Our consul general and the supervisor of the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Dubai were also present at last night's meeting.

During the meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Ghayuri, while explaining the importance of International Quds Day, conveyed to Ash-Shariqah ruler Shaykh Sultan al-Qasimi the messages of the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and of Ayatollah Montazeri.

The delegation, while emphasizing the strong stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran in its struggle against American, Zionist and world arrogance, stressed that the powerful warriors of Islam will soon destroy the beastly and criminal Ba'thist regime of Iraq and pave the way for the liberation of Quds.

During this meeting the ruler of Ash-Shariqah, while praising the leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, expressed hope that the Islamic Republic of Iran -- with its committed and self-sacrificing combatants -- will liberate dear Quds from the claws of the criminal Zionists and unite all Muslims for the struggle against world arrogance.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Abu Dhabi, 22 Jul (QNA) -- The United Arab Emirates Government has decided to appoint two new ambassadors to Jordan and Spain. A decree issued by head of state Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan designated 'Abdallah Muhammad ash-Shurafa, minister plenipotentiary at the Foreign Ministry, as UAE ambassador in Amman. Another decree moved 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Hadif ash-Shamisi, UAE ambassador in Beirut, to represent the state in Madrid. [Text] [Doha QNA in English 1030 GMT 22 Jul 82 GF]

PDRY

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL DEPARTS ADEN 22 JULY

EA221552 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Brother (Mahmud Mukhtar), member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian popular struggle front responsible for foreign relations, left Aden this morning at the end of a visit to the PDRY of several days during which he met a number of party and state officials. Concluding his statement, he explained that the thwarting of the American Zionist onslaught in Lebanon is the task of all Arab revolutionaries and progressives and is a means of expanding the political and military confrontation with imperialism and its agents in the region.

SPOKESMAN DENOUNCES ISRAELI AIR RAIDS ON LEBANON

GF221905 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry has denounced what news agencies reported today about Israeli aircraft violently raiding west Beirut and Israel's use of heavy weapons against Syrian and Palestinian positions in the Al-Biqa' area. The spokesman said: It is regrettable that this unjustified aggression is taking place at a time when the Lebanese people are celebrating the blessed 'Id al-Fitr.

The spokesman said this overt violation of the cease-fire does not serve the cause of peace and stability in Lebanon and the entire region but is very damaging to the current diplomatic efforts to normalize the situation in fraternal Lebanon.

The spokesman said: While the Egyptian Government denounces the continued Israeli escalation in using strength to impose its logic on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, it asks Israel to immediately stop these violations which represent blatant defiance of international law, human rights and Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509. It calls on the world community to play its role in stopping the bloodshed in Lebanon and preparing an atmosphere conducive to a just and humane diplomatic solution to the Palestinian issue.

MUBARAK, MINISTRY RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM USSR

GF221437 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1347 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jul (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak received an urgent message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev today congratulating him on the 30th anniversary of the 23 July Revolution and expressing sincerest feelings and heartiest wishes to his excellency and the friendly Egyptian people.

Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, received the message from Soviet Charge d'Affaires (Sanda Nobitch) during his meeting with him at the latter's request. The Soviet charge also delivered a message from the Supreme Soviet Presidium to the Foreign Ministry containing the full text of the interview which the Soviet president granted to PRAVDA 2 days ago. In it he proposed a framework for resolving the Lebanese crisis and the siege of Beirut and supporting the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and assisting the PLO in its struggle against the Israeli invasion.

U.S., SOVIET IDEAS ON LEBANON BEING ASSESSED

NC222217 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jul (MENA) -- In Friday's edition, AL-AHRAM says President Husni Mubarak is now studying an assessment of the situation in the region, the Lebanese crisis and the PLO stand in light of a report which the Egyptian Foreign Ministry submitted after urgent contacts in the past 24 hours.

AL-AHRAM points out that U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton has briefed Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali on the results of the discussions which Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam held in Washington with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz.

The paper says that according to the analyses of the U.S. side, these discussions have not led to an inroad or a change in the situation in a way realizing unexpected progress or changes in the existing conditions and that the United States is continuing to give full attention to and to concentrate on the mission of Ambassador Philip Habib, the situation in Beirut and the current conditions in Lebanon in general.

AL-AHRAM points out that according to this information, the United States is now concentrating on the following:

1. Finding a formula that will not threaten the PLO and will enable it to depart Beirut.

2. Preventing a possible new escalation of the situation through a new attack or an armed clash in west Beirut.

3. Continuing the U.S. efforts to achieve the required progress necessary for the full tackling of the Lebanese crisis.

The paper says that in light of this stand, Egypt has decided to intensify its efforts to achieve an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and back up the stands on not displacing the Palestinians and their commands and on finding a solution to the Palestinian problem.

AL-AHRAM points out in this regard that in continuation of Egypt's efforts, Dr Ghali has received the Soviet charge d'affaires, who has been directed by the Soviet leadership to convey an urgent message to Cairo including several ideas and principles, which PRAVDA published on 20 July, regarding the Soviet Union's stand on the Lebanese crisis. The message describes these principles as a basis for a Soviet plan on solving the Middle East problem.

These principles are summed up as follows:

-- Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon.

-- Lifting the siege of Beirut.

-- Dispatching UN forces, including American forces.

-- Calling for an international conference in which all parties, including the PLO, would participate to find a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem.

-- Appealing to the Arab nation to unite its ranks and restore its solidarity.

AL-AHRAM says that a full report has been prepared on this meeting and on the Soviet ideas to be included in the comprehensive assessment of the situation.

The paper reports that in the meantime contacts have been held between Butrus Ghali and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and between Ghali and Egypt's ambassador in Paris, Dr Samir Safwat, to discuss the position vis-a-vis the Egyptian-French plan and the results of the contacts held in this regard.

The paper adds that Dr Ghali has also contacted Lebanese Ambassador at the United Nations Ghassan Tuwayni, Egyptian Ambassador in Washington Dr Ashraf Ghurbal and Egypt's chief delegate to the United Nations, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

DEFENSE MINISTRY CALLS UP RESERVIST SOLDIERS

JN222029 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] The Defense Ministry Mobilization and Statistics Department has called up for reserve service those who were born in 1953 and those of various age groups who were conscripted in 1972 and who come under the following categories: those whose excuses were accepted for not joining up, volunteers and draftees, those who paid monetary compensation, graduates of colleges and higher education institutes, those who were discharged from the army, commissioners and NCO's in the police, traffic, security, nationality, border and intelligence departments.

The following is the text of the communique: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Communique No 45 for 1982 issued by the Defense Ministry Mobilization and Statistics Department.

1. In accordance with Clause C of Paragraph A and Paragraph 3 of Article 15 of the Modified Military Service Law No 65 for 1969, it has been decided to call up for reserve service those who were born in 1953 and those of various age groups who were conscripted in 1972 and who come under the following categories: Those whose excuses were accepted for not joining up, volunteers and draftees, those who paid monetary compensation, graduates of colleges and higher education institutes, those who were discharged from the army and commissioners and NCO's in the police, traffic, security, nationality, border and inteiligence departments.

2. All reservists in the country should contact their recruitment offices within 3 days as of 1 August and until the end of office hours on 3 August.

3. Those who are outside the country should contact Iraqi embassies and military representations and attache offices within 15 days of the above-mentioned date to confirm their stand toward the call.

4. This communique is considered an official notification to official and semi-official state departments and the socialist, private and mixed sectors to be communicated to their employees for implementation.

[Signed] The Staff Major General, director of the Mobilization and Statistics Department

COMMANDER REPORTS TO PRESIDENT ON RECENT BATTLES

JN221534 Baghdad INA in English 1500 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, July 22, (INA) -- Commander of Muhammad al-Qasim forces said his troops will make Iraq's borders a graveyard for invaders and covetous.

In a message sent today to President Saddam Husayn, the commander pointed out that Muhammad al-Qasim forces have strongly striked the defeated Iranian forces and crushed them without enabling them to reach their objectives.

He emphasized that Iranian corpses and destroyed military equipment which littered the battleground testify that the Iranian aggression was doomed to a failure.

The high command of the Iraqi Armed Forces said in a communique Thursday morning that Iraqi forces last night repulsed a wide-scale Iranian aggression in Basra area.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 785

JN221629 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1555 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Communique No 785 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 July]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With God's help and will, and in fierce battles that raged throughout this blessed day, our heroic armed forces accomplished their mission of completely destroying the forces of the Khomeyni clique, which attacked our forces east of Basra last night in an attempt to cross our international border. Our forces have tightened control over their fortified defensive positions. Thus, the valiant soldiers of Iraq have proved that they are vigilant defenders who hold their guns tightly and who are capable of crushing the aggressive invaders who try to desecrate the homeland's soil.

In this wretched offensive, the Khomeyni clique's forces sustained very heavy losses. So far, 1,564 Iranian dead have been counted. Their bodies still litter the battlefield. Others fled in panic under the strong blows of our valiant forces. Our forces also captured a large number of enemy troops and destroyed a number of tanks and vehicles. We will provide you with further details on enemy losses in subsequent communiques.

Iraq's proud army has thus crushed this treacherous, vile offensive on this glorious day as it has crushed all the Khomeyni forces' desperate attacks since 13 July. The Iraqi Army has also given a splendid example of how to defend the soil of the dear homeland. The schemes of the Khomeyni clique, which is wallowing in illusion, charlatanism and crime and which is allied with the Zionist enemy against free, proud Iraq and the glorious Arab nation, are being destroyed one after the other by the soldiers of victorious leader Saddam Husayn. There is no help except from God.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 July 1982

COMMANDER SAYS IRANIAN OFFENSIVE 'WIPED OUT'

JN221941 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Basra, 22 Jul (INA) -- The Iraqi forces have completely wiped out the Iranian offensive in the southern sector last night and decisively settled the situation in our favor before daybreak. This was stated to an INA team tonight by the commander of the Muhammad al-Qasim forces who added that, in its offensive against our units and other sectors, the enemy threw in its best infantrymen from the 77th Division, which it calls the Golden Division, and the armor of the 16th Armored Division, in addition to large groups of Khomeyni guards. He added that at the beginning of its aggression, the enemy managed to continue clashing with our units in the forward positions. However, our units managed to encircle the enemy entry points and to completely destroy the enemy forces.

In a statement to the INA team in a frontline sector, the commander of the Muhammad al-Qasim forces stressed that a large number of enemy troops were killed in this battle and that their bodies litter the battlefield. He added that enemy vehicles, equipment and weapons were destroyed.

He pointed out that the Salah ad-Din forces had also inflicted massive losses on the enemy forces when large groups of enemy troops were encircled and wiped out in swampy and sandy areas. He indicated that in the last 2 days' fierce battles, the Iranian enemy sustained more than 1,500 killed and a number of tanks, 106-mm antitank guns, personnel carriers and missiles destroyed.

A responsible military source in the Salah ad-Din forces' command told the INA team that our valiant forces managed to contain the enemy's large-scale offensive and embarked on a counteroffensive, during which the enemy forces which crossed the international border last night were either wiped out or driven back to the area from which they came. The source added that the enemy reinforced its forces in this offensive with volunteers, in addition to its regular troops. He said that in this battle the enemy sustained uncounted hundreds of dead and a large number of captured and wounded.

The INA team saw groups of enemy POW's in the Iraqi forces' positions in the southern sector, where humanitarian services were rendered to them after they were gradually evacuated to the rear lines. The team also saw heavy fire from Iraqi artillery destroying the enemy positions and inflicting more heavy losses on it.

SPOKESMAN: 2,235 IRANIANS KILLED NEAR BASRA

JN221904 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] A military spokesman has issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

We have just received the following from the battlefront in the Basra sector: The known enemy losses as a result of the enemy's abortive attack and desperate adventure on the eve of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr -- an attack which our armed forces with God's help managed to completely wipe out -- amounted to 2,235 dead -- including the figure announced in the Armed Forces General Command's communique this evening -- a very large number of wounded; a large number of enemy personnel captured; 9 tanks; 18 vehicles -- some of which were carrying personnel -- and large quantities of medium and light weapons and various equipment, including a number of guns, destroyed; and quantities of various intact weapons and hardwar confiscated.

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON HUSAYN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

JN221818 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi People in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] According to citizens from Ad-Dujayl Subdistrict criminal Saddam Husayn was almost executed by the people on 8 July but miraculously excaped. They said an armed unit from the opposition forces laid ambush in the Ad-Dujayl subdistrict on 8 July and attacked Saddam's car with various weapons, including RPG's. The unit destroyed the car and killed of the dictator's guards. Criminal Saddam was able to (?steal) out of the ambush.

(?Following) the attempt, helicopters bombed Ad-Dujayl Subdistrict after Saddam was extricated from a battlefield.

Each helicopter raid was carried out by 15 aircraft that savagely bombed Ad-Dujayl Subdistrict and the region. The authorities then evacuated those who survived the bombing. A great number of them were arrested and tortured by fascist methods. The subdistrict was then razed to the ground by bulldozers.

BEIRUT SUMMARIZES ISRAELI RAIDS, CLASHES 22 JULY

NC222300 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Today, Thursday, the 48th day of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, has witnessed a violation of the sixth cease-fire. The violation began with intermittent artillery shelling on the axes of Beirut and its suburb yesterday night and then turned into mock air raids at 1610 [1410 GMT] yesterday afternoon and then suddenly turned into air raids on the areas of the Cola, the airport road, Ar-Ramla al-Bayda', the sports stadium, Bi'r Hasan, Beirut hospital, the perimeters of the Chinese and Kuwaiti embassies, the perimeter of the Arab University, Al-Fakihani and the Al-Biqa' area. The air raids lasted 1 and 1/4 hour, during which there were artillery and rocket exchanges along the Khaldah-Al-Awza'i-Ash-Shuwayfat triangle.

In Al-Biqa', Israeli warplanes bombed the areas of Barr Ilyas, Ta'nayil, (Ma'rabun) and the perimeter of (Sikkat ash-Shaykh 'Abdallah and Bisharah) in the Ba'labakk-Al-Hirmil district.

Israeli tanks shelled the Syrian forces' concentrations in the Ta'labaya and Ta'nayil areas. The Syrian forces returned the fire. This shelling was preceded by a shelling at 1530 at the areas of Bayadir al-'Adas, 'Ayta al-Fakhkhar, Sultan Ya'qub, As-Sawirah and Dahr al-Baydar and its surroundings. The scope of the shelling expanded at 1600 to include civilian targets in Barr Ilyas.

As a result of the three sudden air raids on Beirut, 62 persons, mostly women, children and old people, were killed or wounded.

VOP: 182 DEAD, WOUNDED IN BEIRUT, AL-BIQA' RAIDS

NC222022 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1945 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The Zionist enemy is continuing his ugly war against our Palestinian and Lebanese masses in steadfast Beirut and Al-Biqa'. The enemy's warplanes have carried out bestial raids, along with its artillery and tanks attacks on the residential areas in Beirut and Al-Biqa' in implementation of the decision of the government of terrorist Begin, who defies the international will and refuses to withdraw his invading forces from Lebanon in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Today's bombing led to the death and wounding of 182 citizens. Our forces destroyed two enemy tanks and one armored vehicle during the shelling exchange.

JOINT FORCES CONDUCT OPERATIONS; HABASH COMMENTS

JN221126 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Palestinian sources in Beirut have confirmed that fighters of the joint forces have carried out successful operations during the past few hours behind Israeli lines in the south, Jabal Lubnan and Ash-Shuf, killing more than 15 Israelis.

On the other hand, PFLP Secretary General George Habash said today that the blows which the fighters of the joint forces are dealing to the Israeli forces and their supply lines behind Beirut constitute the real and effective support for the steadfastness of the city of Beirut -- people and fighters. These blows, he added, are cogent proof that the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples will not allow the invasion forces to rest or remain on Lebanese territory.

'SOURCES': PLO CONFIDENT OF PEACEFUL WITHDRAWAL

NC221539 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Sources close to the Palestinian Resistance said today that the PLO is confident a peaceful settlement will be reached on the question of its withdrawal from Lebanon. The sources expressed optimism about the situation in west Beirut, which overnight witnessed intermittent artillery exchanges for over 8 hours.

The sources added that they base this assessment on the outcome of Tuesday's talks in Washington between President Reagan and the Syrian and Saudi foreign ministers. The sources said the Washington talks resulted in agreement on the withdrawal of about 6,000 fedayeen from west Beirut and also set a timetable for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. A joint Lebanese-Palestinian military committee will draw up a detailed timetable for the withdrawal of the fedayeen from west Beirut.

The sources said the agreement provides for a Palestinian withdrawal to northern Lebanon and perhaps to the Al-Biqa' plain in the east, and for the deployment of international forces to oversee the disengagement of the Israeli and Palestinian forces.

The sources added that the movement of the fedayeen to other parts of Lebanon will be only temporary until they move to another unspecified destination.

SARKIS MEETS MINISTERS, DISCUSSES NEGOTIATIONS

NC221326 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting today with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in the presence of Minister Marwan Hamadah. He then met with Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus to discuss the negotiations taking place in Lebanon and the talks taking place in Washington.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan held a meeting with Ministers Khalid Junblatt and Marwan Hamadah before noon today and discussed with them the general situation in the country and the results of the contacts taking place with the various parties to end the siege imposed on west Beirut and bring about the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

AL-WAZZAN ON ARMY ROLE, PALESTINIAN PRESENCE

NC221320 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Jul 82

[T3xt] In a press interview with AL-HAWADITH magazine, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has affirmed that the government in its two wings [presumably the Christian and Muslim] is careful not to be affected by the divisions which have occurred in more than one location of the homeland as a result of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon. He believes the unity of the Lebanese positions has made it possible for the government to arrive at formulas which satisfy the interest of the homeland.

He said: No matter how much viewpoints may have occasionally differed, they have never reached the point of what can be called a rift between the two wings of the government. This is evident in the Islamic and national support for the government positions in the talks which are taking place with U.S. envoy Philip Habib.

The prime minister pointed out that the question of the Lebanese Army's deployment in the capital is the center of the proposed solutions and has become a demand unanimously supported by all the parties. He announced in this regard that the responsible commands in the army are studying and making the necessary preparations to achieve this purpose.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan stressed that not a single illegal armed person shall remain on Lebanese territory after the brutal Israeli occupation ends. All light and heavy weapons, except those guns which are legal, will be collected from everyone. He pointed out, however, that this demands detailed studies and practical measures which will be undertaken as soon as the present difficult stage is overcome.

The prime minister announced that all the parties, including the Palestinian Resistance, have agreed that there will be no armed presence of the Resistance in Lebanon similar to what existed before the recent events. He affirmed that the Lebanese laws will protect the civilian presence of the Palestinians, who will enjoy full rights and dignity dictated by brotherly motives.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan explained that the working paper submitted by Lebanon to the Arab followup committee is still, in most parts, suitable, especially with regard to the assumption by the legal Lebanese Armed Forces of their full responsibilities, which will enable the legal authority to impose its full and sole authority over all Lebanese territory.

ISLAMIC FRONT SENDS MESSAGE TO AL-WAZZAN

NC230918 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] A meeting is currently taking place in the government palace among Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and former Prime Ministers Sa'ib Salam, Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh, Salim al-Huss and Rashid as-Sulh to discuss the current situation and the question of the Isareli siege which is still imposed on Beirut.

Earlier, at 0900 [0700 GMT] today, Prime Minister al-Wazzan received a special emissary of the Islamic Salvation Front in Tripoli who carried a message from the front to Prime Minister al-Wazzan expressing support for his national positions in tackling the present conditions and defining some positions in light of the existing dangerous developments. The emissary emphasized the contents of the 20 July statement issued by the Islamic Salvation Front on the proposed plan for the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters to Tripoli or Al-Biqa', and the front's total rejection of this plan for the detailed reasons given in the statement.

JUNBLATT PRAISES GOLAN DRUZE VICTORY OVER ISRAEL

NC211607 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Nationalist Movement, today praised the Druze community in the Golan, which despite its small number has been able to confront Israel and to impose its demands on it. He said the Druze of the Golan yesterday ended a general strike, which they began last 15 December, after obtaining approval of three basic demands, which are: not joining the Israeli army, living as proprietors of their lands and keeping the crossing points open between the Golan, which Israel has annexed, and Syria.

KHADDAM RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON VISIT 21 JULY

JN221539 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Hamil Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Damascus from the United States last night. Khaddam and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal visited Washington in implementation of the resolution of the six-man committee of the Arab foreign ministers emergency conference held recently in Tunis. They met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz and conveyed to White House officials Arab views on the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and its threat to peace in the Arab region and the world.

PHILIP HABIB ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 22 JULY

JN221808 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris on 22 July -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] In an important and sudden development, U.S. envoy Philip Habib arrived in Damascus this evening for talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. These talks have been described as urgent and important.

I have learned that Habib left Beirut this morning aboard a U.S. Navy helicopter for Larnaca International Airport in Cyprus, where he took a plane for Damascus International Airport. He was welcomed at the airport by a Syrian Foreign Ministry representative, U.S. Ambassador to Syria Robert Paganelli and U.S. Embassy staff members. Habib then went to the U.S. ambassador's residence in Damascus.

I have also learned that talks between the Syrian and U.S. sides will begin at 1000 local time tomorrow, Friday, at the Syrian Foreign Ministry. President Hafiz al-Asad is scheduled to receive the U.S. envoy later tomorrow. Habib will leave Damascus tomorrow evening for another Arab country believed to be Saudi Arabia. It is quite possible that he will also visit Jordan and Iraq as part of the U.S. efforts to evacuate Palestinian fighters in west Beirut, which has been besieged for 6 weeks, to some Arab countries. However, no one wants to predict if Habib will return to Beirut or when it will happen.

I have been told that Philip Habib has come to Damascus to follow up Washington's talks and to raise the question of fedayeen operations behind the Israeli forces' lines in Lebanon. It is claimed that these operations are being carried out with the support of Syrian forces in Al-Biqa'. This means that they do not want any resistance to the Israeli occupation.

Foreign correspondents here think Habib will make one last attempt to convince President al-Asad to receive the Palestinian fighters in Syria.

A six-member delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives will arrive in Damascus tomorrow evening. The delegation aims at becoming acquainted with what is going on. After Damascus they will visit some countries in the region, particularly west Beirut, where they are expected to meet with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. This will be the first direct U.S.-Palestinian contact since the beginning of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Louis Faris, Damascus.

DAMASCUS ON LOSSES IN CLASH WITH ISRAELIS

JN222145 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2119 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] A military spokesman has issued the following statement: Clashes between our forces and enemy forces ceased at 1840 today, 22 July 1982. Our forces were able to silence enemy guns after inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in guns, tanks and men.

Following the above statement, the following was received: After ascertaining losses, it was determined that enemy losses that could be seen from our advanced line were 24 tanks, 8 tracked vehicles and 4 (MD) rocket launchers destroyed and 2 observation posts hit.

Our losses were 16 tanks, 3 antiaircraft guns and 1 rocket launcher hit, 2 martyred and 14 wounded.

DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS ARMED FORCES IN LEBANON

JN221949 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1850 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, paid a visit to Syrian forces in fraternal Lebanon today. He was accompanied by Ilyas al-Lati, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command, and Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff of the army and armed forces. They were received by the major general in command of Syrian forces within the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon and a number of commanders of combat formations.

Talas met with the fighters in their positions and spoke to those who had had the honor of confronting the Zionist invasion. The fighters applauded and shouted slogans in support of our party and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad. Talas spoke to the fighters, conveying to them greetings from the commander in chief of the army and armed forces on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr. Talas praised their heroism and sacrifices in Lebanon to protect its soil and the freedom of its people. He said: The honorable battles you have waged show that you are the pillars of the homeland and the strong bastion of the nation and that you are lying in wait for enemy attempts to weaken the steadfastness of our country and its confrontation of the plot.

Talas assured them that our brave armed forces have set themselves the task of keeping the enemy away from this Arab land and putting out of action [ibtal] the tools of destruction our usurper enemy is using to annihilate our Palestinian and Lebanese people in Lebanon.

Talas hailed the heroism of our armed forces in the air and on the land and reviewed with the fighters the most important battles they have waged -- battles which were talked about by the whole world and which resulted in heavy losses to Israeli forces.

In conclusion, Talas said: I convey to you heartfelt greetings from the leader of our triumphant march, President Hafiz al-Asad, from the army command and from all our people in steadfast Syria.

BEN-ME'IR ON SYRIAN CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

TA221846 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir by David Essing on 22 July -- place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Ben-Me'ir, while the diplomatic process to get the terrorists out of west Beirut drags on, there has been more fighting. Five Israeli soldiers were killed yesterday in a terrorist ambush; today there was some more heav. fighting. How long can Israel go along with this?

[Answer] It can't go along at all, period. We have made it clear. The cease-fire will not be unilateral, and I find it hard to believe that even with the hypocrisy which is running rampant in our world as far as Israel is concerned, that any country or any government would have the audacity to come to Israel and demand from us to observe a unilateral cease-fire. Anyone who knows Israel realizes that we are not going to stand idly by while our soldiers are killed and while the Syrians and the terrorists that are acting with the permission of the Syrians and with the support of the Syrians form areas controlled by the Syrians under the Syrian auspices are going to put ambushes and attack and kill our soldiers. I think it is clear to everyone that Israel will not stand idly by and we will not permit this to happen, and Israel will take the action which it deems necessary in order to put an end to such happenings.

[Question] So Israel is holding Syria responsible?

[Answer] Naturally. Syria is responsible for everything that comes from its territory. We know that when Syria doesn't want to let the terrorists act, they do not act. In the Golan Heights, I think for 5 or 6 years, we have not had one terrorist activity whatsoever, because we know that the Syrians don't let them act, and when Syria doesn't want to let them act they don't let them act.

We have a cease-fire with Syria, in Lebanon, and we have a line -- a front -- which is the cease-fire line between Israel and Syria, and Syria is responsible to maintain the cease-fire, and if from the Syrian lines people are shooting at Israeli soldiers with RPG's, with antitank missiles, they cross the lines and put mines in the night, they cross the line and prepare ambushes and attack and shoot and kill our soldiers -- naturally the responsibility is fully that of Syria. There is no question about it. Israel wants a cease-fire. I would remind ourselves again that it was Israel which unilaterally declared 5 weeks ago on Friday morning a unilateral cease-fire, at noon Friday afternoon [as heard] and we unilaterally ordered our troops to cease, to hold their fire with the hope that the Syrians would respond and therefore, for a certain time, they did respond; they kept the cease-fire.

And naturally when they kept the cease-fire we honored the cease-fire and there was no fighting. But there will not be a unilateral cease-fire, and Israel is not going to stand by and have our soldiers attacked without responding. When, how and where -- this the Israeli Government will decide when it deems fit, in which way it sees fit. This is up to the government to decide, but the principle is clear: There cannot be a unilateral cease-fire. Syria is responsible for any attack against our soldiers which comes from territory controlled by Syria and she will bear the full responsibility for the consequences.

[Question] What is the status of the diplomatic effort now to try and get the terrorists out of west Beirut? Is it still alive?

[Answer] Because of our desire not to leave any stone unturned which could enable us to prevent any unnecessary bloodshed, if possible, we are going to exhaust every remedy that we have until we have no other choice left.

And therefore certainly we have as yet not given up on the political efforts and we are continuing to give it time far beyond which the United States asked us for initially, and we appreciate very much the efforts of Ambassador Habib -- the personal representative of President Reagan -- we know that the United States of America is making every effort to get the PLO terrorists out of Beirut through political means, and as long as there is any hope that this can succeed, Israel will continue to give all our support to this political effort.

When it will become clear, as it is fast becoming clear unfortunately, that the PLO is just playing for time, is dealing in deceit and has no intention of leaving, then Israel -- as the prime minister said time and again -- will decide on other measures which we have at our disposal in order to get the PLO terrorists out of Beirut so we can begin moving forward and reconstructing peace in our area.

SCHIFFER REVIEWS CABINET DECISION ON IDF ATTACK

TA221613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] The decision to attack was made today at the Cabinet session -- an extraordinary session -- and we will go over to our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer.

[Schiffer -- live] Israel is seeking to suggest and make clear that there will be no unilateral cease-fire. Government sources stressed less than an hour ago that since the last cease-fire, Israel has said every time that we will not fire if we are not fired upon. Since the last cease-fire, as mentioned, the terrorists have violated the cease-fire scores of times with shooting and mining, with penetration of squads, with ambushes, and with katyushas. The violations were committed by the terrorists -- but the hand of the Syrians was visible. The terrorists acted under Syrian protection.

The years of quiet on the Golan Heights, said the government sources, have proven that when the Syrians so desire, there are no terrorist penetrations, and that the Syrians are able to prevent them. Israel has warned the Syrians many times in recent days, but they have continued. Israel sees this action as a warning. In this case the IDF did not use of all its power, but if the terrorists continue to violate the cease-fire, the IDF will react with all of its power.

The government sources also stressed that it is not plausible that while political contacts are being held to remove the terrorists from Beirut, that the contacts should be held amid a war of attrition. If the Americans ask for time to conduct political negotiations, Israel is willing to make this possible. However, it will not allow IDF soldiers' blood to be shed. So said the government sources.

There is no intention of renewing the war, the government sources stressed, or of broadening the firing in this sector, but rather to bring about a cease-fire kept by both parties.

TWO KILLED, TWO INJURED IN 22 JULY FIGHTING

TA230519 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Two IDF soldiers were killed and two were injured in yesterday's fighting with the Syrians in Lebanon. The commander of the Northern Command stated that dozens of targets -- both terrorist and Syrian -- were hit on the Syrian side.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that for the first time in 10 days, the eastern sector in Lebanon was completely quiet last night. During the exchanges of fire yesterday, the IDF refrained from hitting targets beyong the Syrian border whereas the enemy did not operate forces or cannon batteries from Syrian territory.

The battles were static, leading to no change in the line of positions. A formation commander in the eastern sector told our correspondent that, in his opinion, the IDF yesterday proved its superiority in the area and thus made it clear that it would not tolerate a war of attrition.

5,000 'TERRORISTS' SAID ACTIVE IN AL-BIQA' VALLEY

TA221947 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Excerpt] There are currently more than 5,000 terrorists active in the Syrian-controlled area of the Al-Biqa' Valley, among them the Karami brigade and 300 Iranian volunteers the Syrians have allowed into the area.

PERES: NECESSARY TO CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS

TA222023 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said at a meeting of the Alignment representatives on the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that it is necessary to continue the political negotiations in Lebanon. He said the IDF positions constitute a bargaining chip for the U.S. administration in its efforts to resolve the crisis and remove the PLO from west Beirut. He noted that Israel does not at all want the United States to leave the picture or to lose its bargaining chips in the negotiations.

Speaking to our correspondent Asher Schwartz, Mr Peres pointed out that someone leaked to a television correspondent part of his remarks made at a closed forum, and did so deliberately in a distorted, ugly fashion. In the television broadcast, Mr Peres was quoted as saying that strategically speaking, the present war is the most foolish step Israel has ever taken. Had the government wanted to reach Beirut, it should have done so after 4 days of fighting not 6 weeks, which has taken a horrible, bloody toll and caused a deep erosion in Israel's international standing. According to Mr Peres, the television broadcast reported that Israel is similarly responsible for the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig because of the IDF bombings of Lebanese cities. To repeat, Mr Peres denies having made these remarks.

PRESS COMMENTS ON RENEWED FIGHTING IN LEBANON

TA230635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0435 GMT 23 Jul 82

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] HATZOFE says that the IDF's firm reaction to the Syrian's cease-fire violation is intended mainly to warn the Damascus leaders that Israel will not tolerate the war of attrition they seek to conduct in Lebanon. Israel cannot and must not agree to a unilateral cease-fire; the principle of reciprocity must be maintained.

DAVAR writes that the Syrians are striving to establish their military presence in Al-Biqa'. Since the United States tends to extend such recognition to Syria, Israel cannot attain its avowed goal of removing the Syrian forces from Lebanon. Given this situation, those advocating the resumption of fighting against the Syrian forces to force them to retreat beyond their border might prod the government to adopt their position. In this respect, yesterday's fighting was only the first chapter in a new campaign and even after over 300 soldiers were killed, we are still faced with the horrible problem of Beirut.

THE JERUSALEM POST says the government's decision to strike at the Syrians and the terrorists in Al-Biqa' and in the southern approaches of west Beirut was evidently conceived as a punitive action, designed to teach the Syrians and their PLO wards a lesson.

It was not meant to expand the war and it did not necessarily herald an all-out assault on west Beirut. It should be hoped that yesterday's action will help stabilize the cease-fire and spur the efforts for a political solution to the overall issue of the Syrian and PLO presence in Lebanon.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that the main effort must now be devoted to holding the fire, rather than provoking a war with Syria which might perhaps provide us with additional military achievements but also with additional casualties and national and international political risks of which the State of Israel has already got its share. At the same time, there should be no break into west Beirut. The fire must cease because the war will not lead us to any solution. Without a political settlement all the military achievements are and will be worthless.

SHAMIR REPORTEDLY MET JORDAN'S HUSAYN IN EUROPE

NC230756 Paris AFP in English 0747 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Jerusalem, July 23 (AFP) -- Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir had secret talks in Switzerland last Wednesday with a leading figure "from a country which has no diplomatic relations with Israel," a government source said here today.

A diplomatic source added that Mr Shamir had seen King Husayn of Jordan, currently in London, while observers said he might have met a representative of an African nation.

Israel is making advances to other African states following the decision of Zaire to re-establish diplomatic relations with the Jewish state.

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin is due to go to Kinshasa next month, and Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko will return the visit in September.

SPOKESMAN DENIES PLO ASSASSINATION RESPONSIBILITY

NC230915 Paris AFP in English 0856 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, July 23 (AFP) -- A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy here today denied that Israel was responsible for the killing this morning of Fadl ad-Dani, assistant director of the Paris office of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Ibrahim as-Sus, head of the PLO mission in Paris, had said Mr ad-Dani was "the victim of of a cowardly attack... perpetrated by the criminal hands of the Israelis."

Mr ad-Dani was killed when three unidentified men tossed an explosive device into his car causing an explosion, according to eye witnesses.

AGREEMENT REACHED TO RAISE MONEY FOR WAR EFFORT

TA221849 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] An agreement was signed less than an hour ago in the finance minister's office in Jerusalem on sharing the burden of expenses for Operation Peace for Galilee. The agreement was signed by the heads of the Finance Ministry, the Histadrut, and private employers, and it stipulates that in order to raise 25 billion shekels by the end of April, salaried workers will receive for 10 months 4 percent of their salaries in bonds.

The self-employed too, will be required to make compulsory loans during this period, and the government will cut its spending by 5 billion shekels, in accordance with its own considerations.

The finance minister told our correspondent Gadi Sukenik that this was not the comprehensive package deal he had wanted, but he said that there is also much of a blessing in the agreement that has been reached. Finance Minister Yoram Aridor said he will submit the agreement on Sunday for the Cabinet's approval, and on Monday for the Knesset's approval.

Our correspondent states that already within a few days great increases are expected in basic commodities following cuts in government spending. In accordance with the Histadrut's request, it was agreed to examine the possibility of lightening the tax burden on vacation pay and on the cost of traveling to work. Similarly, it was agreed that the government will continue to encourage exports by providing support payments to exporters so that they will not lose money because of variations in the shekel exchange rate.

IDF ADOPTS MEASURES FOLLOWING KATYUSHA INCIDENT

TA221252 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Jul 82 p 2

[Report by Menahem Rahat]

[Excerpt] The IDF has adopted a series of measures to foil additional attempts to launch katyushas from the IDF-controlled areas in Lebanon toward the Galilee Panhandle area. These steps were taken following the launching of the katyusha the day before yesterday toward the fields of the She'ar Yashuv settlement in the Galilee Panhandle. The two terrorists who launched the katyushas [plural as published] were captured.

Strict instructions were given to the soldiers manning the IDF roadblocks in the areas under our control in Lebanon to conduct comprehensive searches of all vehicles crossing through the roadblocks. The terrorists who fired the rockets smuggled them from the Syrian-controlled zone.

At the same time, Maj Sa'd Haddad's militiamen who man the roadblocks through the 40-km zone north of the Israeli border were asked to increase vehicle checks. The militia commanders instrusted the soldiers at the roadblocks to unload trucks and halftrucks to render possible a thorough check of the cargo.

The IDF patrols along the border road which runs parallel to the border fence with Lebanon, as well as the roads surrounding the Galilee Panhandle settlements, will be increased as will the IDF's operational patrols in and among the Lebanese settlements beyond the border.

BROADCAST WORKERS WAGE DISPUTE CONTINUES

TA221348 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 22 Jul 82 p 6

[Report by Tova Tzimuqi]

[Excerpt] Security figures have asked the broadcasting authority's directorate that evening Arabic broadcasts be resumed. The broadcast workers committee has not complied with the appeal.

A few days ago the committee stopped all evening broadcasts in Hebrew and Arabic begun at the outbreak of the Peace for Galilee campaign. The reason for this is disagreement regarding the interpretation of the wage agreement clause referring to payment for evening work.

Radio Beirut informed its listeners of this immediately upon the cessation of the broadcasts and interpreted this, of course, as demoralization in Israel.

The radio director, Gid'on Lev-Ari, said in reaction yesterday that this is a grave mistake on the workers' part, adding however: "A man's desire should be honored, and his lack of desire all the more so."

"In these dark days through which our country is passing, our consolation is in hearing your broadcasts which drive gloom away." These remarks are contained in hundreds of letters reaching the Voice of Israel's Persian broadcasts section.

Albert 'Ezer, the director of the Israeli Persian broadcasts, has recently issued a Hebrew booklet containing translations of hundreds of listeners' letters from Iran. The listeners complain about the communications system in Iran and note the reliability of Israeli radio broadcasts.

JERUSALEM, CAIRO EXCHANGE CONGRATULATIONS MESSAGES

TA222038 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2031 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Despite their differences over the Lebanese crisis, Israel and Egypt exchanged congratulatory messages on the occasion of Revolution Day, to be marked in Egypt tomorrow. President Yitzhaq Navon wrote to the Egyptian president that he is confident that bilateral political relations will increase the cooperation and understanding between the two peoples. President Mubarak replied that Egypt will assist any effort aimed at a just peace in the Middle East.

SHARON: VILLAGE LEAGUES VICTIMS OF INCITEMENT

TA221335 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 22 Jul 82 p 3

[Report from the Knesset by the DAVAR correspondent]

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon announced in the Knesset yesterday that the area village leagues are public bodies that do not submit to the PLO's dictates, and therefore the leagues are victims of violent incitement.

Minister Sharon said this in answer to a motion to the agenda by (HADASH) MK Tawfiq Tubi, who demanded that the activity of the leagues be stopped "since their members murder people."

The defense minister answered that a death sentence has been passed on the leagues' members, which were established on a communal basis for the development of the villages, and that even murder and terrorism were used against them. It was therefore decided to equip them with arms for self-defense, and one should not distort truth and call the victim the aggressor.

Except for the HADASH faction members, most of the Knesset members supported striking the issue off the agenda.

TEHIYA SECRETARIAT VOTES TO JOIN COALITION

TA230523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The Tehiya Secretariat last night made a final decision on joining the government. Twenty Secretariat members voted in favor, seven voted against and two abstained. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports the Cabinet will approve the move on 25 July and on 26 July the Knesset will be asked to approve the appointment of Yuval Ne'eman as a Cabinet member.

SADCC ENDS GABORONE MEETING, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

AB221432 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Gaborone, July 22 (AFP) -- Southern Africa's nine black economic partners accused South Africa today of working to block their joint development, and called on the white-minority government to grant independence to Namibia and cease its "national oppression" of South African blacks.

In a communique issued at the end of the one-day annual summit of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) the nine states pronounced themselves satisfied with the "considerable progress" their organization has made since its first summit in Lusaka, Zambia, in 1980. They said 1,400 million dollars has been pledged by donor countries and international organizations for regional projects, mainly in transport and communications, and vowed to concentrate their efforts in the coming months on agriculture and industrial development, toward their stated goal of reducing dependence on South Africa.

In a closing speech, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said that SADCC's successes "pose a direct challenge to our enemies and critics." But Mr Kaunda, one of five heads of state or government attending the summit in this capital 25 kilometers (15 miles) from the South African border, urges his colleagues not to be "intimidated by their machinations," adding, "we stand firm in our commitment to the total liberation of southern Africa."

Mr Kaunda was joined by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Presidents Samora Machel of Mozambique, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and the host, Quett Masire of Botswana. Angola, Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland were represented by ministers.

After an opening ceremony this morning, addressed by Mr Masire and Mr Mugabe, the delegates held about two hours of closed-door talks before winding up the summit with a news conference. Mr Masire told reporters that only economic matters were discussed.

But the final communique said the nine "condemned South Africa for (?the policy) of destabilization aimed at SADCC member states." The objective of this destibilization was "to undermine the security of SACC member states and sabotage SADCC's efforts to achieve economic liberation," the communique said.

In his opening address, Mr Masire alluded to the South African threat -- Pretoria is blamed notably for invading southern Angola, supporting Mozambican rebels and putting economic pressure on Zimbabwe -- when he spoke of regional security.

"Our common borders are too long and our peoples too closely related to hope that the security problems of one country can be insulated from having a broader impact," he said.

The front-line states, who include six of the SADCC countries, have spoken of the need to approach security matters through regional coordination.

Mr Mugabe was particularly hard on South Africa's "foreign domination of Namibia" -- the territory Pretoria has occupied since World War I and in defiance of the United Nations since 1966 -- and the "oppression" of South Africa's 21 million blacks.

The SADCC's total population is around 60 million.

"We in SADCC do not pose any threat to anyone," Mr Mugabe said. "The only ones who need harbor any fears concerning our collaboration are the enemies of peace and liberation."

"To them, including the regime in South Africa, we say, let the people you oppress and dominate -- in particular the people of Namibia -- go forward immediately to their national independence. "Let the people of South Africa assume full democratic control over their destiny, and we shall happily welcome these two countries into our organization, the Zimbabwean leader said.

In the meantime, he added, the struggle against South African domination must continue, a struggle in which success "will immeasurably enhance our progress in SADCC".

At the news conference, Mr Masire said the leaders hoped independent Namibia would join them for the 1983 summit.

He also confirmed earlier reports that Zaire had applied to join the regional organization. But asked whether the application would receive favorable consideration, he said merely, "It is being processed".

The earlier reports had said the SADCC was unenthusiastic about granting membership to President Mobutu Sese Seko's government, alleged to be corrupt and politically unpopular in much of Africa because of its new diplomatic ties with Israel.

In addition to member states, the southern African liberation movements were represented as observers at the Gaborone summit.

Oliver Tambo and John Nyati Pokela, leaders of the African National Congress (ANC) and Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) of South Africa respectively, were present. The South-West Africa People's Organization of Namibia was represented by aides of President Sam Nujoma.

The summit also confirmed the establishment of a SADCC Permanent Secretariat in Gaborone, to be headed by a Zimbabwean, former ambassador to the EEC Arthur Blumeris.

The SADCC will hold its next donors conference, where it hopes to attract more money for agriculture and industry, in Maseru, Lesotho, in January 1983.

OAU'S KODJO ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI TO PREPARE SUMMIT

LD222106 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to hold a series of meetings within the framework of preparations for the convocation of the African summit conference in the Jamahiriyah.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AL-QADHDHAFI

EA221916 Addis Abada Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, this afternoon received a message from Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, head of state of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's message was delivered to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam by Brother (Khalifa Ahmad), secretary of the Socialist people's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau in socialist Ethiopia, in the comrade chairman's COPWE office.

Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs and COPWE Central Committee member, was present on the occasion.

ELF-PLF LEADER EXPLAINS 'ERITREAN REVOLUTION'

GF190625 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 15 Jul 82 p 15

[Osman Saleh Sabbe, leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces, interview with AL-MADINAH correspondent -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] What is the military position of the Eritrean revolution following the comprehensive attack recently launched by the Ethiopian troops against the Eritrean rebels? To what extent did this attack achieve its desired goals?

[Answer] There have been no changes in the Ethiopian policy toward the Eritrean issue. Its current inclination is to continue the fighting with the intention of reducing the military and human resources of the Eritrean revolution in order to destroy it completely -- this is similar to the Zionist plans against the Palestinian Revolution. Ethiopia launched a military campaign early this year, in which more than 100,000 troops participated. However, it did not achieve its goals and was subjected to successive defeats as a result of the powerful Eritrean resistance, on one hand, and internal differences in the Ethiopian Army, on the other. Mengistu Haile Mariam executed 12 of his senior officers on charges of dissent and unwillingness to fight. He also was obliged to withdraw two military divisions and replace them with other divisions. The Ethiopian regime is now getting ready to launch a new military campaign with the hope of benefitting from the conditions resulting from the current seasonal rains. The Ethiopian forces are expected to launch an attack against the Eritrean countryside in July. According to information we have, General Petrov, deputy commander in chief of the Soviet ground forces, will himself supervise the campaign with his headquarters in Asmara. It is worth mentioning that Petrov supervised the Ethiopian campaign against Somalia in 1978 and huge quantities of Soviet weapons last June arrived in the ports of Assab and Massaua. They were stored in these ports as reserves for the next campaign.

[Question] To what extent did the attempts that Ethiopia made to achieve rapprochement with the two traditional allies of the Eritrean revolution, Sudan and Somalia, affect your relations with these two countries and isolate the Eritrean organizations from the most important sources of support?

[Answer] It is understood that the Ethiopian military plan is accompanied by another plan to cool down the situations with Eritrea's neighbors, Sudan and Somalia. In this framework, the Ethiopian delegation visited Khartoum in May and the Sudanese delegation visited Addis Ababa in June. And afterwards, a communique was issued banning any opposition movement in any of these countries against the other. This clearly implies ending Sudanese support and facilities for the Eritrean revolution. As for Somalia, the government of Mengistu -- for the first time since 1977 -- proposed reconciliation of differences with the Somali Government through negotiations. Mogadishu responded to the Ethiopian request by issuing a statement clarifying this issue. It must be pointed out that the goal behind this proposal is not to reach a just solution to the issue of western Somalia but to calm down the Somali front to enable the Somali regime to withdraw its troops from this front and to concentrate them on the Eritrean front. Realizing the dangers of this Ethiopian policy -- not only for the Eritrean revolution and people, but also for the interests of Sudan and Somalia -- we visited Mogadishu and met with Somali officials, including President Siad Barre. We understood that our views were identical on the Ethiopian policy, and that there will be no Somali concessions on supporting the rights of the people of western Somalia to self-determination.

Although there are currently ten Ethiopian military divisions along the Somali front and in spite of the fact that Somalia is being subjected to international pressures, at least at this stage, to quit supporting the Western Somalia Liberation Front [WSLF], Somalis are steadfast in their confrontation of the Ethiopian aggression reinforced by Soviet weapons and by the economic aid of West European countries. We cannot rule out holding an Ethiopian-Somali meeting in the near future and holding negotiations between the two countries, even though no radical solution is expected to be achieved for the current issues.

[Question] You have explained the Somali stand in detail. What about the Sudanese stand?

[Answer] As for the Sudanese position, we hope fraternal Sudan will not be deceived by the Ethiopian tricks aimed at executing a Soviet policy through having the natural allies in the region isolated one from the other. The Eritrean people are a strategic ally of the Sudanese people. The best example of that is that the Sudanese-Ethiopian border has been quiet for the past 15 years. This is due to the fact that the Eritrean revolution controlled this area and managed, at that time, to drive away the Ethiopian troops. However, when the Sudanese Government stopped granting facilities to the Eritreans in 1980, following the rapproachement with the Ethiopian Government, the Ethiopian Army then succeeded in reaching a number of the areas along the Sudanese border, thus obliging Sudan to station its troops in these areas. The Eritrean revolution can protect the eastern border of the Sudan, not the Ethiopian side, so we demanded, and are still demanding, a Sudanese strategic position.

We are not aggressors. We do not demand the rights of others. We demand our legitimate rights from a foreign occupier. Since the occupier is African, then the logic of justice and proximity demands that Sudan stand by the Eritrean people and not try to bargain with them. This does not imply that we call on Sudan to declare war against Ethiopia. Sudan, as an African country, has the right to establish good relations with its neighbor Ethiopia. However, this must not be at the expense of the Eritrean issue.

On the other hand, we learned from well-informed sources that Sudanese president Ja'far Numayri rejected a proposal of the Ethiopian delegation that visited Khartoum in May, calling for exchanging the so-called the Sudanese opposition for the Eritrean rebels. This is an immoral position by the Ethiopian regime. We thank President Numayri for this position and hope that he will adhere to a constant and principled position, bearing in mind that despite stopping the Sudanese facilities to the Eritrean revolution following the agreement signed between Khartoum and Addis Ababa in 1980, Ethiopia did not commit itself to this agreement. It massed thousands of armed Sudanese, in the name of opposition, along the Sudanese borders. Moreover, it exploited them to achieve its political goals against Sudan.

[Question] Does this mean Ethiopian efforts have been successful in isolating the Etritrean revolution, at least from Sudan?

[Answer] Ethiopia's attempts to isolate the Eritrean revolution from its brothers, particularly in Sudan and Somalia, are not new. These attempts have continued since the birth of the revolution in 1960. At times, they succeeded; but ultimately, they fail. I believe the Ethiopian attempts will not achieve strategic success in this field due to the fact that the Eritrea, Sudan and Somalia links are too strong to be shaken by Ethiopian diplomatic maneuvers or tactics. The peoples of these countries share a culture, religion, destiny and racial background. They also are the Arab belt in northeastern Africa.

If we talk about the conflict in its comprehensive nature, it is a conflict of civilizations. It goes back to the Christian kingdom of Abyssinia's historic rejection of the Arab Islamic civilization since the first century of the Hegira.

[Question] What degree of freedom do the Eritrean revolution's offices in Sudan and Somalia enjoy at the present time?

[Answer] The Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces [ELF-PLF] office in Mogadishu enjoys diplomatic status and is considered an Eritrean embassy and is being treated as such. It is the oldest Eritrean office abroad, having been formed in 1960 when the Eritrean Liberation Front came into existence.

As for Sudan, the offices of the Eritrean revolution did not open until 1975. Before that, the Eritrean revolution was dealt with through unofficial channels. These offices have been closed since 1981. However, dealing with the Eritrean organizations has continued in all popular and official forms.

[Question] What preparations are being made by the organizations of the Eritrean revolution to confront the expected Ethiopian attack and to undo the siege that Ethiopia is trying to impose on the revolution, whether on the military or diplomatic level?

[Answer] The Ethiopian comapaign known as Red Star, which has already ended, and the campaign that is being prepared under the same name are not the first or last campaigns. The organized Ethiopian campaigns against the Eritrean revolution began during the era of Emperor Haile Selassie in 1966. At that time, the Israeli officers led the campaign called Burnt Land. More than 2,000 unarmed civilians in the western part of the country were killed during the campaign and more than 500 villages were burned. This led to the banishment of the residents who now live in Sudan as refugees. Their number amounted to 60,000 in 1 month. Then it increased to half a million. The aim of the campaign was to destroy the Eritrean revolution by forcing the Eritrean people to submit.

However, this policy did not succeed because as more killing was committed, more self-defense evolved. This is also expected to happen during the next campaign. However, we require two factors to confront it seriously, to defeat the Ethiopians and to force them to negotiate with us to reach a just political solution. These two factors are:

1. The elimination of the conflict among various Eritrean groups and the uniting of their efforts to confront the Ethiopian enemy, irrespective of their military sizes. We in the ELF-PLF have contacts with other Eritrean organizations and there is a continuing dialogue between us with the aim of reaching a practical formula for political, military and press coordination.

There is a call from the Arab League to the Eritrean groups to revive the agreement reached in Tunis last year and to develop it into a better form. We are hopeful that this call will be responded to by all the revolution's organizations. This does not mean an end to differences in views among the leaders of the Eritrean groups because some of them give priority to ideology rather than to liberation. We feel that all ideological conflicts should be frozen and that Eritrean rifles should unite against the enemy.

2. The second factor is arms. The Eritrean revolution is in need of military aid because what we receive cannot be compared to what our enemy receives, whether in terms of quantity or quality. While our enemy receives the latest Soviet armored helicopters, we find that we don't even receive ordinary antiaircraft artillery. This makes me appeal to our brothers in the Arab states to supply the Eritrean revolution with at least its minimum military requirements. We are being subjected to a war of annihilation because of our Arab and Islamic affiliation.

[Question] What are the reasons for the collapse of the Tunis aggreement among the Eritrean revolution's groups?

[Answer] The reasons that led to the dispute remain. Regrettably, malice, lack of confidence and individualism among the leaders of the Eritrean liberation -- Revolutionary Council, the ELF-PLF forces and the Popular Liberation Front [EPLF] -- led to a conflict among these organizations in spite of the Tunis agreement. We hope all of them will learn a lesson and past mistakes will be avoided.

[Question] In a recent interview with the newspaper AL-MADINAH, Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure said there is no comparison between the Eritrean and the Western Sahara issues because the Eritrean issue is that of a people struggling for self-determination. This stand means the beginning of an African recognition of the justice of the Eritrean issue. What are the moves you are carrying out on the African level to make this stand gain momentum?

[Answer] During the past 2 years, ELP-PLF delegations visited Guinea three times and met with President Sekou Toure. Sekou Toure is sympathetic to the Eritrean cause and he is a member of the Islamic Good Offices Committee which is working to resolve the Eritrean issue peacefully. Ethiopia did not respond to these peace efforts.

This committee will submit a report to the Islamic foreign ministers conference due to meet in Niger in August. In view of the report, we believe Eritrea should be granted observer status at the conference.

For this purpose, an ELF-PLF delegation led by an official in charge of foreign relations, Mohamed Nour, visited several African countries last month: Sierra Leone, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Niger and Mali.

The delegation for the first time was officially received by prime ministers; this means a beginning for an African recognition of our problem and we consider this a great achievement because the African attitude generally is hostile to the Eritrean revolution due to Ethiopia's deception under both Haile Selassie and Mengistu and due to the influence of the OAU presence in Addis Ababa. This stand considers the Eritrean revolution to be an issue of separatists.

In fact, the OAU has not achieved any economic, political or military unity for Africa. In Africa, there are many contradictions that are very difficult to resolve. Is it possible to establish an organization for Asian unity for example?

[Question] The Eritrean liberation Revolutionary Council blames the ELF-PLF for its alliance with the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] which opposes the Mengistu regime. What is your view of allying with the Ethiopian opposition movements?

[Answer] It is in the interest of the Eritrean revolution to make alliances and it is also in the interest of the African peoples to have coordination among the various national and political opposition movements in Ethiopia.

In a recent joint communique between us and the Western Somalia Liberation Front [WSLF]. we invited all the liberation fronts in Ethiopia to hold a meeting to discuss coordination among them. On our part, we will try our best to ensure the success of this meeting. We object when these organizations interfere in Eritrea's internal affairs and make alliances with one Eritrean faction against another. However, we support and assist, with all our might, these organizations, wherever they are.

As for the alliance between the EPLF and the TPLF, we opposed it right from the start. If this alliance states that forces from the TPLF will be present in Eritrea, we consider it interference in Eritrea's affairs.

[Question] How strong are your relations with African liberation movements in Africa and throughout the world?

[Answer] We frequently meet with African liberation movements in conferences and other groupings. However, there is no practical coordination between them and us because these movements are members in the African Liberation Committee. This membership makes their relations with us reserved because the African Liberation Committee does not recognize the Eritrean revolution.

[Question] In your view, what is the reason for the absence, or the weak presence, of the Eritrean revolution in the Arab information media?

[Answer] I regret to say that the Arab information media echo foreign information media. During the past 10 years, a great number of correspondents of foreign news agencies and foreign press reporters visited Eritrean revolution positions in Eritrea. However, Arab correspondents rarely visit these positions, even though they are very near to their countries; Arab information media people do not like to set out on adventures.

Furthermore, Western information media have an effect on Arab media. The Western media ignore the Eritrean revolution for one reason or another. The West sympathizes with Ethiopia and it still considers it a Christian island amid an Islamic ocean, regardless of its Marxist character. It follows that more Western economic aid flows to Addis Ababa than to Khartoum or Mogadishu, which are Arab cities.

We call on Arab and Islamic countries and all people concerned with human freedom to support the Eritrean people in their quandary, who are subjected to a war of annihilation. We also appeal to all capable Muslims, wherever they are, to allocate some of their alms to the Eritrean strugglers and refugees who are always fasting due to the poverty resulting from the 20-year-old war. It is forbidden for one Muslim to die of repletion while another dies of hunger.

[Question] In conclusion, what is your view of the Eritrean revolution's relations with the Kingdom [of Saudi Arabia]?

[Answer] Relations between the Eritrean revolution and the kingdom are scores of years old; the kingdom was the first country to offer aid to the Eritrean liberation front in 1961, when the revolution was in its early stage. This stand was a continuation of the kingdom's stand at the United Nations in 1950, when it presented the Eritreans. Under instructions from the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz, the kingdom rejected any compromise on the Eritrean people's right to independence. The kingdom now is in the forefront of those countries that support and assist the Eritrean people's right to self-determination and independence.

We are very confident that this aid will increase under His Majesty King Fahd, for whom we wish all success in his great responsibilities toward his people and toward the Arab and Islamic peoples in general.

'ABO FREEDOM FIGHTERS' CLAIM VICTORIES IN BALE

EA221140 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] The gallant Somali Abo freedom fighters have engaged in a bitter clash with Abyssinian black colonialist forces at (Hara Dide) in Goro, Bale region. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Abyssinians in fierce fighting, including [word indistinct] wounded. Weapons were also captured. In the same clash, 1,750 Abyssinian militiamen, together with their arms, gave themselves up to the Somali Abo forces.

In another clash between Somali Abo Liberation Front fighters and Abyssinian black colonialist forces in (Oborto) district, Bale, two enemy vehicles were destroyed by fire. Large numbers of enemy soldiers were killed, wounded and captured.

KENYA

EDITOR CENSURED FOR DETENTION ACT CRITICISM

EA211216 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Parliament today slammed the editor in chief of the STANDARD newspaper, Mr George Githii, for criticizing the detention act. Members and ministers unanimously condemned the editor for writing an editorial yesterday questioning the recent detentions of some people in the country.

Just after question time, in the morning session, the minister for livestock development, Mr Paul Ngei, proposed a motion of adjournment to discuss what he called was a matter of national importance. Mr Ngei drew the attention of the house to the editorial published by the STANDARD newspaper in its yesterday issue criticizing the detention and the public security act. The minister said that in publishing the editorial, Mr Githii had questioned the executive powers of the president which are guaranteed in the Constitution. Mr Ngei branded the editor a traitor and called for his detention.

The motion was also seconded by the vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki, who advised the house to discuss the issue without emotion. He said the matter was serious in that it concerned the security and well-being of this nation. He went on to describe the editorial as calculated to destabilize the peace prevailing in the country. Mr Kibaki said that in writing the editorial, Mr Githii was not alone, as it was apparent he was serving the interest of foreigners. He warned foreign agents to leave Kenya alone, as it was capable of ruling without their help.

Supporting the motion, the minister for constitutional affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo, described the editorial as diabolical.

Dismissed by Paper

EA211222 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] The editor in chief of the STANDARD newspaper, Mr George Githii, has been dismissed. The decision was taken today by the shareholders, directors and the management of the STANDARD at a special meeting held in Nairobi this morning. A special edition of the STANDARD newspaper, just released, unreservedly apologized to the president, the government and the people of Kenya for the provocative editorial which appeared in yesterday's issue of the STANDARD.

BRIEFS

MINISTERIAL CHANGES -- The office of the president has announced a minor Cabinet reshuffle involving the ministers of local government and that of culture and social services. The minister for local government, Mr Stanley Oloitipitip, moves to the Ministry of Culture and Social Services, while Mr Moses Mudavadi, who was the minister for culture and social services, takes over as the minister for local government. The changes take effect immediately. [Text] [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Jul 82 EA]

SOMALIA

PRESIDENT DENOUNCES SOVIET SUPPORT FOR ETHIOPIA

EA222106 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Summary] President Siad Barre and officials today attended the 'Id al-Fitr prayers in Mogadishu and later at the presidency received senior party and government officials, religious leaders and ambassadors from Muslim countries.

At the session, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre said: While the Somali people were busy fulfilling their religious obligation in the month of Ramadan, the Abyssinians, supported by foreign forces, launched flagrant aggression on the Somali Democratic Republic. However, they did not succeed and met with great reverses and crushing defeat. We do not like to spill the blood of our neighbors but we were forced to defend ourselves and fight to safeguard our just rights, and, at the same time, to defend our freedom and national existence.

The president added that the war being waged by the Abyssinians on Somali territory is based on shortsighteness and we are sure that whoever encourages them with arms and weapons will not succeed because we have the full confidence of our people and country and our forces are fighting with a heart of steel because they know why they are dying. The Somali Democratic Republic forces know that they are fighting in defense of their soil and flag.

Challe Siad Barre said the Abyssinians are being supported in their naked aggression by Russia and others. The Russians are spreading false and baseless lies in support of what they call opposition to the Somali nation. This is imply an excuse to pour countless weapons into the hands of the Abyssinians in order to seize parts of Somali democratic territory.

The president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, said they will never succeed in this because history has proved that the Abyssinians can never dream of capturing any part of Somalia.

The Egyptian ambassador to Somalia, Al-Sayyad Muhammad Sami Thabit, speaking on behalf of ambassadors from Muslim countries, thanked Challe Siad Barre for facilitating the meeting of all the ambassadors from the Muslim countries who were celebrating 'Id al-Fitr. Al-Sayyid Muhammad Sami Thabit added that crises exist in several places in the Muslim world, among them the flagrant aggression by the Amharas on the territory of the Somali Democratic Republic whose people are now in jihad in defense of their country, religion and nationhood. The ambassador added that it is certain that the aggression was planned by others and aimed at destroying the sovereignty of the Somali people. They will meet with a crushing and humiliating defeat. Muhammad Sami Thabit said it is imperative to do everything possible to ensure the peace and stability of the Horn of Africa which is now in a very precarious position.

Urges Army To Continue Fighting

EA221206 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0430 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, last night sent 'Id al-Fitr greetings to Somalis and Muslims everywhere.

SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre said the Amharas and some governments collaborating with them have recently been launching provocative attacks on the SDR, taking advantage of the Somalis' fast for the month of Ramadan and thinking the Somali people would not be able to prevent the ugly and flagrant aggression.

Challe Mohamed Siad Barre disclosed that for over 10 days now Abyssinia and her collaborators have been attacking our country, but the Somali people and the enemies themselves are aware of the defeat, destruction and humiliation suffered on the battlefield. They were not expecting such a defeat since they were convinced Somalia was defenseless and without arms, not alert but asleep, said the president. He said they and their collaborators have realized they are living in a world of lies.

The SDR president extended special thanks to the courageous Somali Armed Forces who thwarted and stopped the unprovoked colonialist attacks on their territory, flag, freedom, dignity and religion. President Siad Barre praised the Somali masses for their mobilization at difficult times, showing the love they have for their country, flag, people and independence.

The Somali people are known to be anticolonialist and will continue to support those fighting for their freedom.

Challe Siad Barre called on the Somali Army to continue pursuing its traditional defense role and at the same time carry on with its justified war, since its trumph over the Amharas and their collaborators is imperative.

Challe Siad Barre reminded the Somali people of their sacred and justified responsibility of being prepared and of putting the country's defense and sovereignty above all else.

ETHIOPIAN TROOPS REPORTEDLY PENETRATE 6 MILES

NC221420 Paris AFP in English 1408 GMT 22 Jul 82

[By Marie-Therese Delboulbes]

[Text] Galcaio, central Somalia, July 22 (AFP) — Ethiopian troops have penetrated ten kilometres (six miles) into Somalia and hold a front 30 kilometres (20 miles) wide around the town of Gadogob, the commander of Somalia's central region of Mugdugh, Colonel Ali Hussein Abdi, said here.

"But they have suffered heavy losses and have not achieved their objectives," the colonel said, "so they are taking their revenge on the civilians, stealing their cattle and destroying their homes."

Most of Gadogob's 800 inhabitants had fled the attack, the eighth since the end of the Ogaden war between Somalia and Ethiopia in 1978, the colonel added. He estimated that in his sector his forces were facing some 10-13,000 Ethiopian troops.

The regional commander was speaking in his mobile command post, a tent hidden under thorn bushes northwest of Galcaio, the district capital 75 kilometres (45 miles) from the front and 580 kilometres (360 miles) from Mogadishu.

Galcaio has been bombed three times since the latest round of hostilities began three weeks ago, but was relatively unscathed. The unrepaired damage of an attack 13 months ago is more in evidence.

Colonel Hussein Abdi, like the Somali Government, denied categorically that Somali dissident guerrillas were invloved in the fighting, apart from "some acting as guides to the Ethiopian forces because they know the language and the area."

The opposition Somali Salvation Democratic Front -- SSDF -- has said only its forces are engaged in the conflict. Ethiopia has denied it is taking part.

The colonel also blamed Ethiopia's allies, notably the Soviet Union. "We have monitored orders and instructions on the radio in Russian," he asserted.

On the reasons for the cross-border attack Colonel Hussein Abdi considered that Somali dissidents had given false information to the Ethiopians. "They thought they could create disunity in the central region and cut the country in two, but we are on the winning side," he said.

The colonel acknowledged that the Somalis lacked modern equipment, but said their morale was very high. And he asked when Western aid might be forthcoming -- "We have moral support but no material support," he said.

Somalia signed a "bases for arms" pact with the United States two years ago, under which it would get American defensive weapons and radar equipment for 40 million over a two-year period.

But the commander of Galcaio's anti-aircraft defence, Major Dahil Nur Obsiye, said, "We have received nothing yet from the United States, not even a bullet."

And Agriculture Minister Brigadier Bila Rafle Gulai was obviously embarrassed by the question, and suggested it be put to higher authorities in Mogadishu.

The few anti-aircraft batteries protecting the airport runway at Galcaio are of an old Soviet type, dating from Somalia's alliance with Moscow. The major said they had shot down a MiG last Saturday, but it apparently did not fall in Somali territory.

Ethiopian MiG-21's and MiG-23's had attacked on July 11, 14 and 17, the major said, pointing out the craters of bombs when had missed the runway and bomb fragments which were slowly being covered by drifting sand.

In Galcaio hospital three people wounded in the stomach, one of them in a coma, lay with other victims of the fighting. A doctor said that 120 wounded had passed through since hostilities began.

Colonel Hussein Abdi said he was convinced the fighting would go on, but there was little sign of it in Galcaio, apart from a lone obsolete MiG-19, supplied to Somalia by China, on a dawn patrol over the town.

REPORTERS TOUR BATTLE AREAS, COMMENT

EA221936 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Somali National News Agency [SONNA] and foreign reporters have visited areas recently attacked by the Abyssinians and their collaboraters. (Challe Yusuf Muhammad Haid) of SONNA reports.

The delegation from the Ministry of Information and National Guidance, representing Somali broadcasting, SONNA, Somali films and newspapers, yesterday morning met a delegation of news agencies and television stations from (?UPI), AFP, (?DPA) and the BBC. The two delegations toured Galicaio airport and the town itself. During their visit, the delegations witnessed the damage caused by the black Abyssinian Air Force, which has bombed the town eight times. Badly damaged areas were filmed and the pressmen saw the severe damage caused to the town and its surroundings.

The two delegations then visited the casualty ward of the main Galcaio hospital. In this section of the hospital, we saw several persons wounded during the black Abyssinian colonialists' attacks on Somali territory.

(?UPI) reporters (Paul Dinov) and (Sa'if Awan), told us that they clearly saw proof of the savage Abyssinian aggression against Somalia. The (?DPA) reporter, (Peter Stellaun), from the FRG told us: I saw depressing scenes. The AFP reporter, (Marie-Therese Delboulbes), said: I saw some interesting things. The BBC reporter, 'Abd al-Qadir, said the aggression cannot be hidden.

After our visit to some parts of Galcaio, we left for Goldogob. We saw the marks and results of the black Abyssinian colonizers' flagrant aggression against Somali territory. The reporters visited areas where fighting took place and saw the weapons captured from the Abyssinians and the destroyed military hardware.

The reporters later interviewed a senior officer commanding the fighting troops. Several questions were posed to the officer. The officer described the Abyssinian aggression, the numbers of Abyssinian soldiers, the weapons captured and the types of weapons they are using.

DFSS COMMUNIQUE ASKS ARABS NOT TO AID SIAD BARRE

OW221810 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Nairobi, July 22 (AFP) — The opposition Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF) today appealed to the Arab and Islamic world, particularly Egypt and Saudi Arabia, not to extend any further military, financial and diplomatic aid to the "tottering and opportunist" regime of Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre.

In a communique telexed to the AFP office in Nairobi the SSDF claimed that the fighting now raging in parts of Somalia was "a popular revolt led by the SSDF". The communique followed a statement today by Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi in Tunis denouncing "Ethiopia's military aggression" against Somalia, a league member.

"The fighting is now taking place in 9 out of 16 regions of the country and it is waged against the Siad Barre regime which destroyed the political, economic and social life of the Somali people in 13 years of oppressive dictatorship", the SSDR communique said. It alleged that all human rights were seriously violated and the Islamic religion interfered with and misinterpreted by the "despotic" Barre regime, while the Somali nation was isolated and has lost credibility in the regional and international arena.

The Ethiopian-backed SSDF warned that any new Arab aid to the "bankrupt" Siad Barre regime would seriously undermine the interests and aspirations of the Somali people, as well as damage the centuries-old close and friendly relations of the Somalis with the peoples of Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The SSDF further warned that such aid would undermine the long-term interests of Islamic and Arab peoples, thereby endangering peace and stability in the region, "although the present situation was purely an internal Somali conflict".

Mr Klibi noted that both sides involved in the fighting along the Ethiopian-Somali border were members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and called on them to stop fighting and open negotiations. Mr Klibi warned that the participation of Ethiopian forces in the fighting, "as indicated by various diplomatic sources," was a violation of international law and the OAU Charter.

DFSS SAYS GOVERNMENT KILLS OWN WOUNDED SOLDIERS

EA222040 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Reports coming from Ghel Gudut and Hiran regions say several hundred soldiers still loyal to Siad Barre's regime were killed after being badly wounded in a recent engagement with Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] forces. The reports say these inhuman acts were carried out by Siad Barre's regime:

1. To hide the major defeat suffered by the Mogadishu regime's forces on the battlefront and the general condition of the decimated Somali Armed Forces from the general public;

2. Because of a lack of medical facilities for the wounded soldiers and the government's inability to call for assistance for the thousands of Siad Barre's soldiers who have been wounded in recent clashes with DFSS forces.

Thus, the murder of several hundred soldiers shows the fascist policies of Siad Barre's regime.

A DFSS spokesman condemned the savage acts by Siad Barre's regime against poor, helpless soldiers. This is a clear indication to the peoples of the world that the DFSS' struggle against Siad Barre's regime is a sacred obligation requiring full support form all those who care for human rights.

RADIO KULMIS CLAIMS 20-21 JULY BATTLE SUCCESSES

EA222018 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Reports from the 3d General Gabayleh Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] say that on 20 and 21 July the front's forces launched a well-planned attack on (Let) District in Bocol region.

The reports say severe setbacks were inflicted on the forces still loyal to Siad Barre's regime. The reports from the 3d General Gabayleh Division add that Siad Barre's forces lost 43 killed and 59 others wounded. The reports add that the ammunition stores of Siad Barre's forces were blown up. The Siad Barre forces also lost two tanks, two vehicles, one water tanker, one field gun and three armored personnel carriers. A large quanitity of assorted large and small weapons were captured.

The DFSS fighters of the 3d General Gabayleh Division suffered one fighter wounded.

CHAD

HABRE, NEW CDR HEAD COMMENT ON ACYL'S DEATH

AB221820 Paris AFP in English 1759 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Ndjamena, July 22 (AFP) -- Acheik ibn Oumar, the new chairman of Chad's Democratic Revolutionary Council (CDR) faction, said he was determined to pursue "unremittingly" the search for peace in Chad.

Mr Acheik was speaking yesterday at the funeral of his predecessor, former Chadian Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat, who was killed last Monday when he accidently stepped into the propellor of an aircraft at Lai, in southern Chad.

The funeral was also attended by southern leader Colonel Abdel Kader Kamougue, head of the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) faction and a former vice-president of Chad.

Meanwhile in Ndjamena the Council of State set up by Armed Forces of the North (FAN) leader Hissein Habre after his capture of the capital of the beginning of June, said it was "deeply touched" by the death of Mr Acyl, who was a strong opponent of Mr Habre.

Mr Acheik said the death of Mr Acyl did not mean the end of the CDR. He would carry on in the struggle to end war and divisions and establish a united Chad "with the strength of the active cooperation and fraternity of the FAT."

Colonel Kamougue said he was "convinced" that the CDR would continue to "follow the path traced out" by Mr Acyl for peace.

The Council of State, in a broadcast communique, lamented "the premature end of a Chadian statesman who always had the problem of Chad of heart." Mr Habre's government, whose forces were recently reported fighting CDR troops south of Ndjamena, offered its condolences to Mr Acyl's family and other members of the CDR. Mr Acyl's death would not stop the process of dialogue with the other "brothers" of the CDR, the communique said.

HISSEIN HABRE DISCUSSES NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

PM221419 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Jul 82 p 6

[Interview with President Hissein Habre by Christian Congé on 14 July in Ndjamena]

[Text] [Question] You recently spent 2 days in Libreville where you met with Colonel Kamougue, reputed to be the leader of the southern region. How did that meeting go?

[Answer] Quite simply it went in the African manner, in a very relaxed atmosphere. Taking into account the new situation in our country, President Bongo, who has always shown great interest in the Chadian problem, deemed it necessary to make yet another effort in support of national reconciliation. This is why he invited us to Libreville. I immediately accepted his invitation, which came at the right time to promote the cause of national reconciliation.

The aim of the talks was to ensure that a giant step forward is taken along the path of peace, and such a step has been taken. Together with Brother Kamougue, we will determine the dates and the venues of our meetings which will take place in Chad. Even though our previous meeting took place in Libreville, the main talks were held among Chadians, with President Bongo's aid, certainly, but secure from the intrigues and interference which have usually complicated our problems whenever meetings have taken place abroad.

[Question] Nonetheless Mr Guy Penne, President Mitterrand's adviser for African and Malagasy affairs, was in fact present in Libreville....

[Answer] Yes, but he did not participate in our discussions. Obviously what happens in Chad may well be of interest to France and this is why he wanted to be informed. However, as far as I know, Mr Penne's presence seems to have been quite unnecessary. He played no role as mediator and I do not believe that he could play such a role. Nor could he be called an observer because he was not present at all at our discussions.

[Question] When are you planning to meet Colonel Kamougue?

[Answer] We will determine dates and venues convenient to both sides. However, we are aware of the situation and we all want to proceed as fast as possible.

[Question] Certain southern officers have challenged your interlocutor and even fought against him at the beginning of June. Do you intend to hold separate discussions with Colonel Kamougue and those officers?

[Answer] We are seeking overall reconciliation. Before our meeting in Libreville we established many -- sometimes indirect -- contacts with Ahmat Acyl, Colonel Kamougue and other officers from the Chadian Armed Forces [FAT] because we exclude no one in our search for peace.

As far as the FAT is concerned, the situation is relatively complex, but the FAT is seeking a solution which would enable it to settle its internal disputes and speak with one voice. Tomorrow we may have an interlocutor who will express its view. This is what we are hoping for.

[Question] Colonel Kamougue, obviously?

[Answer] No. In our opinion -- and contrary to what some people have adopted as political practice -- the problem of Chad is above even the most illustrious individuals. The FAT is our interlocutor. Irrespective of whether it is led by Kamougue or someone else it is with it that we will negotiate. Our position, attitude and actions are aimed at national reconciliation. And I believe we should all show generosity and be fully conscious of our responsibilities with respect to the fulfillment of the hopes the people pin on us, and what they hope for is peace. So we believe that if Goukouni becomes a patriot again, a man who loves his country and who, after thinking things over, acts wisely, that is, says, "Let us stop destroying our country, tearing the Chadian people apart and making Chad the prey of hegemonists, expansionists and adventurers," well, he will be made welcome. We are duty bound to show mercy to everybody. We really want to forgive and be forgiven.

[Question] So you will not have the former head of the Transitional Government of National Unity sentenced to death as he had you sentenced to death about a year ago?

[Answer] All this was ridiculous. Goukouni was poorly advised. He was asked to do this because this is the way people act in certain countries.

[Question] Can the formation of a unity government be expected before the OAU summit, which is to take place in Tripoli at the beginning of August, is held?

[Answer] I will mention no date. What is important is to ensure that the national reconciliation process is initiated and that we can achieve something solid and lasting rather than a compromise -- like the agreements reached at the conclusion of the Kano and Lagos conferences (in Nigeria) in 1979 -- imposed by foreigners instead of freely agreed to among Chadians.

This time we are holding discussions among ourselves without foreign pressures or intrigues.... We are not overlooking the problem of the government's formation because we realize that some people outside the country are hesitating and pondering over all this, saying there are two states in Chad -- southern Chad and northern Chad. However, all this makes no sense -- two Chads neither exist nor will ever exist. No one, however powerful and skillful, can prevent the preservation of a united Chad.

As for a government, there is one now. It is the state council which has for the first time ensured order in the country and is supported by the overwhelming majority of the Chadian people, including our brothers in the south. So, unlike our predecessors, we are not seeking legitimacy elsewhere -- we have it, we are in fact the country's government. And what counts is the reality of power -- we have it and we exercise it.

In any case, is it necessary to remind anyone that the United States ignored China for 25 years? But this has not prevented China's existence. So we respect the OAU and the others but we are begging no one for recognition.

Having said this, as we said, the state council is a provisional body. It will lead toward the formation of a government with our southern brothers and, undoubtedly, other important personalities. It will be the crowning of national reconciliation.

Of course, I do not pretend that we do not need the outside world. We are in favor of international cooperation. But we do not have to get down on our knees because we are in need of aid. Anyway, we want to ensure that Chad has good relations with other countries. Anyone is free either to help us or not to help us.

CONGO

GOVERNMENT TO PARTICIPATE IN TRIPOLI SUMMIT

AB221333 Paris AFP in French 1317 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Brazzaville, 22 Jul (AFP) -- The People's Republic [illegible]ongo will participate in the OAU summit in Tripoli, Mr Ollandet, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stated in Brazzaville on Wednesday. He pointed out that the Congo's position will be made known during the deliberations.

ANGOLA

SOUTH AFRICAN MIRAGES BOMB ANGOLAN TOWN

AB222156 Luanda ANGOP in French 2130 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 22 Jul (ANGOP) -- Approximately 11 South African Mirages last Tuesday at 1235 local time (1135 GMT) bombed the town of Cahama, about 200 km from the border of Namibia, which is illegally occupied by South Africa's regular troops, authorized sources announced on Thursday.

Angolan authorities announced last week that racist South Africa was preparing for a new large-scale military aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. In Nicosia, where the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement recently held an extraordinary meeting, Angolan Ambassador to France Luis de Almeida made an urgent appeal to the countries of the so-called contact group on Namibia (the United States, France, Canada, the FRG and Great Britain) to prevent the action.

South African Government troops already occupy the entire Angolan Province of Cunene following the large-scale aggression against the country in August 1981.

ANGOP REPORTS WALTERS' REMARKS ON DEPARTURE

AB230815 Luanda ANGOP in French 2142 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 22 Jul (ANGOP) -- U.S. roving Ambassador Vernon Walters left Luanda on Thursday at the end of a 2-day visit to the People's Republic of Angola, at the head of an important U.S. delegation.

In Luanda, Vernon Walters held talks with Angolan officials on issues of common interest.

In statements to newsmen shortly before leaving Luanda, the American roving ambassador said the talks were fruitful and useful. He also pointed out that Angolan-U.S. contacts will continue with respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

Walters also stated his preparedness to do everything so the Angolan people can finally have peace and achieve the social development they deserve. "I am leaving Launda for the second time, after having the honor of being received by the president of the People's Republic of Angola -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos -- and Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge, with whom I held talks and exchanged views on current problems," the American diplomat added.

Vernon Walters also expressed thanks to the Angolan Government and people for the warm reception given him, saying "it was a very interesting visit." The American diplomat also said that the welcome was one more step toward peace.

Vernon Walters, who was accompanied during his visit by Frank Wisner, American deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, was seen off upon departure by Carlos Fernandes, secretary to the president of the republic in charge of external relations.

SOUTH AFRICA

MOZAMBICANS TO BE REPATRIATED FROM TRANSVAAL

LD230958 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] More than 17,000 Mozambicans are to be repatriated from the (Lowveld) region in the southeast of the Transvaal Province of South Africa before the end of the year. The South African Department of Cooperation and Development issued a statement saying that letters had been sent to employers in the region in which it was asked that all Mozambicans be sent back to their country except those who had a postponement of their repatriation and those who still had valid work permits. A correspondent says that if the repatriation goes ahead, farmers in the southeastern Transvaal will lose nearly 40 percent of their workers.

The South African deputy director general of cooperation and development, Mr (Hughes de van der Waal), said the repatriation of the Mozambicans should be seen in a broader perspective. The Mozambicans in the southeastern Transvaal were not being singled out. Mr (Hughes de van der Waal) said the repatriation scheme was part of a countrywide strategy and had nothing to do with a labor agreement with Mozambique. Earlier, the deputy director general of internal affairs, Dr (Jannie Louw), said that the unattended and uncontrolled entry of foreigners into South Africa could not be allowed. He indicated that various laws forbade the employment of foreigners from outside the borders of the country.